Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1956

THE JERUSALEM POST

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TRAVELLERS! DON'T HURRY, EGGED
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MARGINAL COLUMN

By EPHRAIM LAQUEUR

THE leaders of the Hungarian students who sparked off the Budapest October revolution are very nice people but in no sense superior linguists. Their German is very bad, and very few only know a little English or French. Russian, of course, was their first foreign language, but the five, six or seven years of obligatory lessons they received produced exactly nothing. They are still incapable of engaging in even an elementary conversation. This is a great pity because Russian is an important and beautiful language. The reason the students give is that the authorities compelled them to learn and therefore they developed a very strong resistance to the Russian language.

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THIS kind of compulsion sometimes has startling results. There was one among them, a lecturer in the history of literature, highly intelligent and with an impeccable working class background. I asked him whether he wanted to continue his studies in England. "Yes" came the reply without hesitation "I want to study astrology and the occult sciences." Having overcome the initial shock I enquired again, and there it was. Astrology and occult sciences. "I am a Buddhist, you know." Well, after some cross examination the following emerged: he had been a Communist like the rest, but became dissatisfied with the official dogma. And as they were fed ad nauseam with dialectical materialism and generally speaking given to understand that everything in the world could be easily explained according to party philosophy, the natural reaction he and many others felt was to go to the opposite extreme. It was good enough for the more backward members of the class but the more intelligent were looking for more satisfactory answers to their questions and hence the violent reaction. They will get over it.

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AMONG the student leaders there was one who asked us in Hebrew to convey his greetings to Usi Burstein, who, he said, had been in his time the head of the Israeli Young Communist League. As a young boy he joined one of the illegal transports, was interned by the British in Cyprus and later joined Kfar Szold. In 1951 he returned to Budapest as a Communist. He says he even took one Hebrew book with him, Lenin's selected works in the Kibbutz Meuhad edition. Well, five years in Budapest had been more than enough to cure him. He was very indignant about the rumours concerning anti-Semitism among the revolutionaries. These, he said, had been spread by the Stalinists in order to defame them. He would not have been greatly surprised if there had been anti-Semitism — after all a rather large percentage of the leading Hungarian Stalinists had been Jews. But in effect there was surprisingly little of it, not more, in any case, than there used to be under Rakosi.

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IT is interesting to hear what these students and young intellectuals report about their meetings with their contemporaries in Russia and the other satellites. The ideological ferment among the youth in the Soviet orbit is general, they say, and Mr. Khrushchev himself has recently confirmed it. It is not true that conditions in Hungary were bad in particular, or that the terror had been worse. On the contrary, they said, Rakosi had been a very able Stalinist, perhaps the ablest of all. The situation in the other satellites was far worse and therefore in Bucharest, Prague or East Berlin they had not dared make even the slightest concession to "liberalism." They knew full well that any major concession would cause the overthrow of the regime. They are optimistic about Russia in a long range view. The ideological level of Soviet academic youth is rather low, they say, with the exception of a small elite. They learn slowly, but they do learn. They are exceedingly sincere and honest and they will not be deterred by Khrushchev's threat to send nonconformists from the universities to the factories. Factory work as a punishment in a "Socialist" state — we have gone far since 1917!

London, December 12.

Iraq Accepts Persian Arab Conference Plan

BAGHDAD, Thursday (Reuter). — The Iraqi Government has accepted the Persian Government's invitation to attend a Middle East conference in Teheran to solve existing disputes between Moslem countries, it was authoritatively learned today.

No date for the conference has yet been fixed.

It is reliably learned that Turkey and Pakistan have also accepted the Persian invitation but there is no indication yet of acceptance on the part of three of the other states invited — Egypt, Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia.

British Speeding Plans for Cyprus Settlement

LONDON, Thursday. — Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox Boyd flew to Greece and Turkey today to hasten a settlement of the Cyprus problem, which diplomats believe may be imminent.

His unexpected flight climaxed a day of diplomatic activity here and at the NATO meeting in Paris. British diplomats have moved fast to pave the way for a solution of the problem which for more than a year has threatened to wreck the Western alliance in the eastern Mediterranean.

Mr. Lennox Boyd's flight coincided with the announcement in Cyprus that a total of 52 members of EOKA have been captured in a seven-day operation in south-west Cyprus. This was the largest single capture of EOKA members announced so far.

Earlier, there was a report that Gen. Grivas, the EOKA leader, had been captured but this was denied by a spokesman in Nicosia.

The Colonial Office said that Mr. Lennox Boyd will take with him the plan for a proposed Cyprus constitution which had been drawn up by Lord Radcliffe. This gives Cyprus a large degree of self-government but will postpone any firm commitment on the question of self-determination.

Governor Sir John Harding of Cyprus left by air for Nicosia a few hours before Mr. Lennox Boyd took off. Sir Charles Peake, the British Ambassador to Athens, and Sir James Bowker, the Ambassador to Ankara, also left. They were in London for talks with Field Marshal Harding.

At the NATO session in Paris there were sharp exchanges about the future of Cyprus between the British, Greek and Turkish delegations.

The Turkish Premier, Mr. Adnan Menderes, conferred separately today with the British and U.S. Foreign Ministers, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd and Mr. John Foster Dulles on the Cyprus question.

(UP, Reuter)

47 Rebels Killed in Algeria Clashes

ALGIERS, Thursday.—French forces killed 47 rebels in clashes over the last two days.

Twenty-five of the insurgents were killed in a running battle east of Constantine, while 12 were killed in a clash south-east of Oran.

Other reports from all parts of Algeria indicated that the rebels were continuing attacks on farms and cutting telephone wires, but that large-scale action by the insurgents seems to have fallen off with the initiative passing over to the French.

In Paris, the French Government today published a decree which dissolved all municipal councils in Algeria and replaces them by "special delegations" with equal representation for Moslems and Europeans until new elections are held.

(UP, Reuter)

Dulles Dodges M-E Problem at NATO

LONDON, Thursday. — Information received by diplomatic sources this afternoon from Paris where the NATO Ministers are meeting, indicates that although Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd raised the Israel-Arab issue with Secretary of State Dulles, the latter did not enter into detailed examination of this problem.

He used as an excuse that he had not brought his top Middle East experts with him. But Mr. Dulles was understood to have gone along with Mr. Lloyd's and Foreign Minister Christian Pineau's insistence that there must be some measure of international control of the Suez Canal.

The Canal for Britain is top priority, and the original hope that the Arab-Israel dispute might have been settled along with that question, is now seen as impossible, it was stated. There has been some British disappointment that the indicated American readiness to take a stronger interest in Middle East affairs was not more fully demonstrated in Paris by Mr. Dulles.

Britain hopes that with speedy settlement of the Suez Canal question it will be possible to pass on to the Israel-Arab issue and the future of UNEF.

Political Effort

Meanwhile, the NATO council in Paris today approved a plan for close political cooperation within the alliance. The plan, prepared by the NATO's "three wise men," the Foreign Ministers of Italy, Canada and Norway, is expected to be published tomorrow.

Britain warned the Council meeting there would be "severe consequences for Britain and NATO" unless some new arrangement were made soon about financing British troops in Europe.

Ministers discussed the Council's political directives to the military leaders and the Council was addressed by the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, Gen. Lauris Norstad. Conference sources said the emphasis of the directives was on strengthening the "shield troops" in Western Europe in view of the events in Hungary. The question of the German contribution to Western defence was not discussed.

(INA, Reuter)

No More Mines to Be Laid in Sinai

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (INA). — Israel has informed the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, that it is laying no more mines in the Sinai Peninsula, that all minefields there have been fenced and marked by signs, and that Gen. E.L.M. Burns, the Commander of the U.N.E.F. has been provided with maps of all Israel minefields in the area.

These assurances were given to Mr. Hammarskjold today by Mr. Abba Eban, the Israel Delegate to the U.N., in reply to an official question from the Secretary-General as to whether "there would be any further destruction of roads, railways and installations in the Sinai and whether there would be any further laying of mines."

Security Position Far Better Than 2 Months Ago—Goldmann

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The President of the World Zionist Organisation, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, told reporters here today, that International tension around Israel is likely to persist for "many years to come," but at present Israel's security position was infinitely better than two months ago.

Dr. Goldmann said Israel will be dependent on the Jewish people abroad, for at least a generation, especially on the Jewish community in the United States. The Jews, he said, were backing Israel wholeheartedly, although they were at first puzzled by what happened in Sinai.

"The question whether American Jews would turn their backs on Israel had the American Government decided to pursue a policy of repression against this country, was a hypothetical one," Dr. Goldmann said. Dr. Goldmann said he saw no sign that the loyalty of the American Jews could be brought to a test in the future.

"Anyhow," he remarked, "a community of five million persons would not go underground."

Cordial Relations

Dr. Goldmann said that his relations with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion were "as cordial as ever." There have always been differences of opinion between himself and Mr. Ben-Gurion, he said, but they did not reach the core of Israel's attitude to the Arab world; they were rather a matter of tactics.

As a Jewish Agency man, Dr. Goldmann said, he felt he had no right to interfere with the policy of the State of Israel. Under the charter, the Jewish Agency had to accept the State as it was. But he could voice his own opinions.

There was a noticeable change in the attitude of the major powers to the Middle East question, Dr. Goldmann stated, for at present the powers were seriously thinking of peace in the area. This in itself was good, although misgivings may arise as to whether the peace conditions would be fully to Israel's advantage.

It was envisaged by the U.S. that peace would be negotiated by a committee of five nations which would not include any of the Big Five. However, this suggestion is not likely to be brought to the U.N. assembly at present because chances are that it could get no majority.

The American Government had put no difficulty in the way of Dr. Goldmann — "or any leading American Zionist" — in coming to Israel. If he did not come during the fighting, Dr. Goldmann said, it was because his visit was unnecessary. On the suggestion of Foreign Minister Golda Meir, he went from Paris (where the news of the Sinai fighting caught him) to New York, as the struggle shifted very swiftly from Sinai to the U.N. Other American Zionists did not come to the Zionist Council meeting in Jerusalem this week because their presence was badly needed in New York.

Dr. Goldmann said he saw no reason why the President of the W.Z.O. should, or should not, be a citizen of Israel. Being an American citizen was far from impeding his Zionist activities, he intimated.

Dr. Goldmann later left for Europe by Air France.

98 KILLED IN JAVA FLOODS

JAKARTA, Thursday (Reuter). — Sixty-six persons have been killed, 154 seriously injured and more than 200 are missing in floods sweeping East Java, it was reported here today.

No Need for Int'l Court Verdict

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel had no reason to go to the International Court in The Hague on the question of its right of free passage through the Suez Canal since the Security Council—which is a higher legal instance than the Court — had already ruled on this issue, informed sources stated in Jerusalem yesterday, in reaction to Press reports that Egypt was considering the submission of this question to the Court.

The same sources stated that it now seemed evident that the Canal would not be put under international control. It was growing clear that the Users Association—members of which have reiterated Israel's right to free passage — would get some status with regard to the Canal. Member nations of the Association might also get a stronger foothold in the waterway through the financing of repairs, a project which Egypt could not pay for herself.

Await Burns' Reply

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Jerusalem last night that an answer was still being awaited from Gen. Burns on a meeting with Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan.

Discussing the persecution of Egyptian Jews, he said "many nations" had protested to Egypt on this question. The Mexican Foreign Minister this week received a delegation of Jews who asked that the Mexican Government take steps on this matter. He said also that a mass meeting had been held in Mexico City, expressing support of Israel and protesting the treatment of Egyptian Jews.

Commenting on last night's demonstrations (see Page 3, Col. 2) highly placed Government sources said that the absence of any international assurance that the Egyptians will not be allowed to restore their military bases in Sinai was the underlying cause of public concern over the issue as Israel's security was again being jeopardised thereby.

These sources added that Israel nevertheless stood by her decision to withdraw her forces from the Peninsula, and that a message is expected daily from Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns proposing a date for a further meeting with the Army authorities to settle details of the next stage of withdrawal.

It is understood that a further considerable withdrawal will be decided upon at that meeting.

British Patrol Fired On in Port Said

PORT SAID, Thursday. — A British patrol was fired on by Egyptians in the "Arab Town" of Port Said during the night as troops and Egyptian police pressed their search for 20-year-old Second Lieutenant Anthony Moorhouse, kidnapped two days ago. There were no casualties.

Two Egyptian civilians suffered minor injuries last night when a hand grenade was thrown in front of the French Hospital. The French arrested seven Egyptians yesterday in Port Said for intimidating shopkeepers to prevent them from opening up their businesses.

In Cairo, the Egyptian Minister of Social Affairs, Hussein Shafei, declared today that Port Said will be considered a "closed city" for a week after the Anglo-French withdrawal, in order to give time for a full survey of the damage. The city will be under military powers.

(Reuter, UP)

U.S. Asks to Repair Syrian Pipeline

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The U.S. has asked Syria to let Western technicians undertake a speedy repair job on the sabotaged oil pipeline running from Iraq through Syria, informed sources said today. The request was made recently in Damascus. Syria's reply has not reached Washington yet, these sources said.

Experts estimated that the pipeline can be restored to handle between 30 and 40 per cent of its capacity in about two months if Syria will agree. This oil, when added to that being shipped to Western Europe under the emergency U.S. programme would go far to easing Europe's critical oil shortage.

U.S. Believes Suez Solution Within Sight

NEW YORK, Thursday. — The U.S. now believes that a solution to the Suez Canal controversy at last is in sight. This conclusion is due to important modifications of their positions on the part of both Egypt, and the British and French, the New York "Herald-Tribune" reported from Washington today.

Among the most important changes, was an indication from Egypt that she would abide by a decision of the International Court of Justice at The Hague concerning Israel's demand for free access to the Suez Canal.

According to diplomatic dispatches, the paper reported, Wing Commander Ali Sabry, the Egyptian Director of Political Affairs, answered Western queries in Cairo on Israel's status by saying, "If Israel believes she has a legal case for going through the Canal, why does she not take it to the International Court?"

Meanwhile, President Eisenhower is expected to ask Premier Nehru of India, who arrives on Sunday, to use his influence with Egypt to settle the dispute. Officials preparing for the four-day conference say they are confident that Mr. Nehru will agree to do so.

They are encouraged in this belief by Mr. Nehru's remark in a New Delhi press conference last night that India "can help in the Middle East because she is trusted there." The atmosphere for a joint India-U.S. approach in tackling the problems of the Middle East generally is seen as especially bright at the moment.

In Paris, informed sources said that talks with Egypt on the future of the Suez Canal are expected to start soon, though it is not clear whether they will be held in New York, Geneva or elsewhere. Nations which use the Canal in addition to Britain and France may be represented in these talks.

(UP, Reuter)

Close Contact

The British Ambassador, Sir Harold Caccia, was reported to be in the closest contact this week with the State Department on this subject as the British Government fears that Nasser may be deliberately delaying clearing the Canal in order to obtain his own terms for a permanent Canal settlement, and possibly also in regard to the Israel-Arab frontiers.

The fact that Britain and France agreed to withdraw their armed forces from the Sues Canal Zone without an Egyptian promise for the Canal to be cleared immediately and without a promise to try to reach a permanent Canal agreement, has made the British Government feel it is incumbent on Mr. Hammarskjold and on the State Department to get Nasser to agree at least to starting work at once on the Canal.

It is understood that Sir Harold has vigorously put this viewpoint to the State Department, and Sir Pierson Dixon, the chief British U.N. delegate, to Mr. Hammarskjold, who has constantly given the impression to British and French officials here that "all will be well" if the Anglo-French forces withdraw from the Canal.

Fawzi: Egypt Means No Aggression

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, told the National Press Club today that Egypt "has given and continues to give a guarantee that she plans no aggression against any government, not excluding Israel. If we break that guarantee, you have an open obligation to come and fight us."

Fawzi added that "to my knowledge, there is no intention of aggression by any Arab country against Israel."

He declined to say whether Egypt would permit Israel shipping or ships trading with Israel to use the Suez Canal. The question is "part and parcel of the whole Palestine question, which we are ready to discuss at the proper time and place," he declared.

Greece Asks for Soviet Oil Products

ATHENS, Thursday (Reuter). — Greece has asked Russia to sell her 220,000 tons of oil products.

USSR Said Deporting Jews to Siberia

VIENNA, Thursday (UP). — Russia is deporting thousands of Jews to Siberia from the Ukraine and the Baltic states, diplomatic sources said here yesterday. The report backed up similar reports reaching Warsaw recently.

The sources said the mass deportation started a month ago. Diplomatic missions in Warsaw have received reports that 4,000 were seized and bundled off from the Ukraine alone. The number sent from the Baltic states was not known, but it was believed to run into thousands.

The sources said the reports were confirmed by refugees arriving in Warsaw from the part of the Ukraine which was Polish before World War II. The refugees said it was "cold deportation" directed against all Jews.

Meir Raps U.N. For Failure in M-E

MONTREAL, Thursday (Reuter). — The Israel Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, last night was critical of the U.N. effort to maintain order in the Middle East.

"Is it the free world's duty to restore the Sinai desert to Abdul Nasser so he can build up another attacking force against Israel?" she asked. "Is it its duty to restore Col. Nasser's guns to their emplacements on the Sues Canal, so they again can block the Canal to Israel shipping and perhaps the shipping of other nations at a later date?"

She said that Israel's diplomatic fight following her invasion of Egypt was "more difficult than the taking of the Sinai desert."

Israel had been faced with the choice of waiting for Abdul Nasser to attack, or of attacking first, she said. "We chose to attack. We knew we were risking being misunderstood by our friends but at least we would be alive."

'Must Use Allied Equipment'

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Lt.-Gen. Raymond Wheeler, the U.N. Sues Canal expert, is reported to have informed officials here that the Canal could be cleared within two to three months using British and French equipment. Otherwise, it would take up to 12 months, he said.

Gen. Wheeler was sent by Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, of the U.N., to cooperate in the clearing of the Canal. He is an expert on canals due to his experience with the Panama Canal.

He has been in Cairo and has made a preliminary survey of the obstructions in the Canal and is reported to have come to the conclusion that British and French equipment must be used if the Canal is to be cleared quickly.

It is understood here that Gen. Wheeler considers it will take a much longer time using only Dutch and Danish equipment, which is suitable chiefly for clearing obstruction in ports and not in a canal.

Documents Prove Egyptian Army's Plan to Attack

POST Military Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Long-range planning of Egyptian attacks on Israel borders can now be proved by documents, at least in the case of the Egyptian seizure of Nitzana outposts just over a year ago. From operational orders found among the military archives left over in the Gaza area and now available the mechanics of Egyptian planning can be seen very clearly.

On September 25, 1955, the Egyptian "Eastern Command" issued orders to the Second and Third Infantry Divisions to mount armed raids on Israel villages along the border. "It is advisable that our forces perform nuisance operations against the enemy in order to distract his attention." The raids should be staged by formations not stronger than two companies each, and last for three or four hours during the night. All preparations would terminate by October 15. The Second Division was told to choose their own objective "along the Eilat-Beersheba highway," while the Third Division (whose commanding officer was taken prisoner in the Sinai campaign) was to attack settlements across the Gaza Strip demarcation line.

The puzzling phrase "to distract the enemy attention" is solved by looking through the newspaper files of the period. Three weeks earlier Egyptian lawlessness brought about the Israel raid on Khan Yunis. But the real issue was Nitzana. The Egyptian strategists wished to get hold of this crossroads, which open the way to Beersheba. From the Egyptian preparations discovered after the Sinai campaign it looks as if the Egyptian plan was to push on from the Gaza Strip towards the Jordan border, with a secondary push from Nitzana, possibly to deflect Israel forces from the scene of the main thrust. Hence the Egyptian build-up in Abu Ageila and Kuseima region, where they had no right to keep heavy equipment; and, in the latter part of last summer, the drive to take Nitzana by force.

So, while General Burns was doing his best to obtain a cease-fire on the Gaza demarcation line, the Egyptians did their best to prepare for the seizure of Nitzana. The "Gaza talks," urged by the Security Council, were not resumed. But on September 21 it was reported that units of the Egyptian army, in a large scale operation, pulled down and destroyed border posts along the international frontier in the Nitzana area.

Israel was quick to react. The next night, Israel troops entered the Demilitarised Zone.

What happened after-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

WHERE DOES TEL AVIV. GO ?

It laughs:
at Laughton & John Mills
in "HOBSON'S CHOICE"
Armon David 8th week

★

It smiles:
at a child
in "STRANGER'S HAND"
Alida Valli—Trevor Howard
Tamar 2nd week

★

It thrills
at "THEY WHO DARE"
Dirk Bogarde—A. Tamiroff
Marina Israel Premiere

FORUM FILMS

'At Least 300' Soviets Killed in South Hungary

Strike Not Yet Concluded

VIENNA, Thursday. — Reports reaching Vienna today said that "at least 300" Russian soldiers have been killed in almost continuous fighting in the Pecs coalmining region in southern Hungary.

The reports said that other hundreds of Russian tank crewmen and infantry men were wounded. The fighting reached its peak when 4,000 rebels rushed down from the Pecs hills after the proclamation of martial law throughout the country.

(The situation in Pecs was not clear in Budapest, which was cut off from the scene of the fighting for "security reasons.")

A Hungarian doctor who arrived from Budapest this morning said that the total strike scheduled to end last night was still in effect in all towns between the capital and the Austrian frontier. In Budapest, members of the Hungarian Workers (Communist) Party were canvassing from house to house in a membership drive, but with little success. The campaign, which was supported by police threats, was said to be aimed at breaking the unity of the striking workers.

Radio Budapest in its afternoon newscast said that "quite a number" of factories were back in operation. A few were unable to function due to a shortage of fuel, the broadcast added, but claimed that 80 to 90 per cent of the workers were back on their jobs at the key iron and steel plants on Csepel Island.

Down Tools Again

Budapest went back to work today after an almost complete work stoppage yesterday, but about 12,000 workers later downed tools in protest against the arrest of Bandor Racz, Chairman of the now dissolved Budapest Central Workers Council. Reports said that Racz and two other Council members were seized on Tuesday when they went to the Parliament building to call on Premier Janos Kadar. A near riot developed around the jail as workers tried to liberate their imprisoned leader. However, there was no shooting.

Radio trucks loaded with Soviet militia and police patrolled the streets from early today, on the alert for fresh trouble.

Unconfirmed rumours swept Vienna today that changes in the Budapest Government were imminent. The general trend of the stories being circulated is that the Russians are trying to get rid of Kadar, after his failure to prevent the general strike. Another report said that Erno Geroe, First Secretary of the Hungarian Communist Party at the time of the Nagy uprising in October, had been brought back to Budapest. *(UP, Reuter)*

Togliatti: Disaster Faces Communism

ROME, Thursday (UP). — Mr. Palmiro Togliatti, Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, today warned that world Communism faces "catastrophic international consequences" unless it overcomes its present crisis.

Speaking on the fifth and last day of the political debate at the Italian Communist Party's congress, Mr. Togliatti declared that the conference could not become "a forum for criticizing all errors which any party in the world may commit." During the first four days of the convention, speakers confessed to a long series of errors and shortcomings in the Italian Party and in the Communist bloc.

Appears Tired

Mr. Togliatti appeared weary and spoke hesitatingly as he revealed that only 1,100,000 Party members, or less than half of the total membership, had renewed their Party cards so far this year. He said that this was not "bad news," but urged cell organizers to step up their dues collecting campaign.

He addressed the Congress after it had decided unanimously by a show of hands that he would be the last speaker.

The speeches of speakers who were on the agenda to be heard will be included in the record of the Congress.

The Congress will deal with election of officials and changes in the Party charter during sessions this afternoon and tomorrow.

Nabulsi Pledges No Census for Refugees

The Jordan Premier, Suleiman Nabulsi, yesterday promised a delegation of Palestine Arab notables that his Government would not permit U.N.R.W.A. to carry out a new census of the Arab refugee population, according to Radio Ramallah.

He said that the Government would see to it that the ration cards issued by the U.N. agency at present in the hands of the refugees would not be revoked under any circumstances.

He also told the delegation that Jordan had decided against raising the Palestine question at this session of the General Assembly because the "international diplomatic climate was not propitious."

Polish Anti-Soviet Incidents Reported

BERLIN, Thursday. — The West Berlin newspaper "B.Z." today claimed to have information about anti-Soviet demonstrations in 11 Polish towns during the past 48 hours.

It said demonstrators stormed a police depot at Olecko and freed some prisoners.

Workers and students at Niewszawa beat up the local Communist Party Secretary. Poles and Soviet troops clashed at Zopot following a demonstration in front of the Soviet barracks, while demonstrators at Lieonite tore down red stars from Soviet-occupied buildings, destroyed them and set fire to slogan banners in front of the Communist Party headquarters.

At six places along the Polish-Soviet frontier in former East Prussia, Polish demonstrators tore down and burned pro-Soviet slogan banners. They also painted slogans on Soviet barrack walls reading "Russians get out" and "We want to have back our eastern provinces," the newspaper reported.

A further attempt last night to cause disturbances at Poland's Baltic seaport of Stettin, scene of rioting on Monday night, was stopped by militiamen armed with truncheons, it was reported in Warsaw. A crowd of young men described as "hooligans" gathered in front of the same restaurant where disorders started two nights before.

Total arrests in Stettin after Monday's disturbances were put today at 91 though a number of boys under 17 have been released. The investigations are being handled personally by Prosecutor-General Mariam Aybicki.

(Reuter, UP)

Assembly Censures Russia on Hungary

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — The General Assembly last night passed a resolution voicing its condemnation of the Soviet Union for "depriving Hungary of its liberty" in violation of the U.N. Charter.

By a vote of 55 to eight, with 13 abstentions, the Assembly adopted a resolution proposed by 20 Western nations, among them the U.S. It was opposed by the Soviet bloc, with the exception of Hungary, while Yugoslavia, Finland, and 11 Afro-Asian nations abstained.

The measure calls upon Russia to "desist forthwith" from any form of intervention in Hungary's affairs and urges the Soviet Union to get its troops out of Hungary under U.N. supervision. It also asked the U.N. Secretary-General to take "any initiative that he deems helpful" to settle the Hungarian question.

The Assembly's action is not directed against Hungary, and several of the sponsoring powers voiced the opinion that the Hungarians were innocent victims of Soviet aggression. Others, including the U.S., decided not to risk failure in gaining a two-thirds majority for the suspension of Hungary's U.N. membership lest the Communists gain a diplomatic victory.

Nixon Leaving for Vienna On Tuesday

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — Vice-President Richard Nixon told reporters today that he would leave on Tuesday for Vienna to investigate the plight of Hungarian refugees. He said that he would be back in Washington by the following Sunday to report to President Eisenhower.

The Vice-President, visiting the U.N. for last minute consultations with the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly, told the press that the U.N.'s handling of the Hungarian and Middle East issues was "one of the finest diplomatic achievements of our generation, and perhaps of all time." He went on to say that he feels that the events of the past 50 days will mark "the U.N.'s coming of age in the sense that it is realizing the potential which we wanted it to realize in the beginning."

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi were hosts at lunch to Mr. and Mrs. Moshe Sharett on Wednesday.

The President yesterday received in separate audiences Dr. Moshe Avidor, Director-General of the Ministry of Education, who recently returned from the UNESCO Conference in New Delhi; Mr. Reuven Barkatt, head of the Histadrut Political Department, and Mr. Herman Spitalnik, treasurer of the Israel Bond Organization in Uruguay.

Mr. Spitalnik was received by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Moshe Carmel.

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The Netherlands Minister and Mrs. Gideon Boissevain were At Home on Wednesday night in Jerusalem to members of the U.S.I.S. play-reading group following a performance at the Israel Touring Club of Clifford Odets' "Country Girl." Members of the Consular Corps were in the audience and attended the reception.

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Mr. Arieh Meron has been appointed Counsellor and Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Legation in Oslo. He will assume his new post at the beginning of next month.

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The Governor of the Gold Coast has given consular authority to Mr. Hanan Yavor as Israel's Consul.

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The British and U.S. Consuls in Jerusalem, Mr. W. Wilson and Mr. J. Sabini, were the guests of honour at a luncheon given by the Vice-President of the Hebrew University and Mrs. M. Evenari yesterday. Earlier Mr. Wilson and Mr. Sabini visited the Hebrew University campus.

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Bishop George Hakim, Archbishop of Galilee, visited the Histadrut Executive in Tel Aviv yesterday. Mr. Reuven Barkatt, head of the Histadrut Political Department, was his host.

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An exhibition of Dutch contemporary graphics was opened at the Tel Aviv Museum in the presence of the Ministers of the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, Finland, Austria and Sweden and representatives of the Foreign Ministry. The exhibition will be open in Tel Aviv until the end of the month and will later be shown in Jerusalem, Haifa, Kibbutz Hazorea and Kibbutz Ein Harod.

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The premiere of George Bernard Shaw's comedy "You Never Can Tell" was performed by the Chamber Theatre in Tel Aviv last night. Mr. Gershon Plotkin directed the play, and it was translated by Mr. M. Ariel.

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An exhibition of Lithographs by Honore Daumier donated by the late W. G. R. Allen of Boston will be opened at the Bezalel National Museum at 11 a.m. tomorrow by Mr. Fitzhugh Green, Public Affairs Officer of the American Embassy.

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Mr. A. Arieli, Deputy Commissioner of Inland Revenue, will speak on "The Tax Burden and Security Expenditure" at the Haifa Maritime and Economics Club, at 1.15 p.m. today. Table reservations by phone, 2054.

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A play-reading of "The Love of Four Colonels" by Peter Ustinov will be given at the Israel Touring Club, Jerusalem, at 8.30 p.m. on Sunday.

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The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra Management announces that due to the pressure of work in connection with the payment of the second instalment of the subscription tickets, the period during which payment is accepted has been extended in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv to December 21.

BIRTH

BLONDHEIM — To Syril and S. H. Blondheim, on December 13, 1956, at the Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem — a son.

Polish Jews Want To Go to Israel

"Almost all Polish Jews have relatives in Israel, and many want to be united with their families there," declared Mr. M. Melsinky at a plenary session of the Kultur Farband, sole organ of Polish Jewry, according to a report last week in the Yiddish newspaper "Volkestimme."

"One of our important tasks," added Mr. Melsinky, "is to help Jews wishing to emigrate." Another member complained that things had changed since 1945, and the party was indifferent to the welfare of Jewry. If a Jewish worker lost his job, he could not find another.

The charge was made that Jews were being dismissed under the pretext of being Stalinists. The only solution was to form Jewish co-operatives. Material help for this purpose should be sought from the Joint and ORT.

The Chairman of Polish Communities, Dr. Lihaw, urged that religion be taught in Jewish schools "to those who desire it," and the study of Jewish history extended.

Mapai Executive Machine Overhauled

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Dr. Gloria Josephtal, Secretary-General of Mapai, said today that his party was re-organizing its executive machinery "to assure independent political life."

Dr. Josephthal told *The Jerusalem Post* that he expected to present plans for partial reform to the Party's Central Committee within a fortnight. Some of the measures he would recommend have already been approved by the Party's Secretariat, while others will be submitted for discussion to the Secretariat tomorrow.

It is envisaged that four executive committees will be established on foreign policy, economic matters, public services and education. These committees, and others which might follow, will be entitled to make decisions on routine business. Issues involving changes in principle would be submitted for decision to the Central Committee.

Local politics will be discussed by the secretariat of the party.

Dr. Josephtal said that no headway has been made as yet on the Prime Minister's suggestion for a merger of the Labour parties. The reactions of other parties has been sought.

Each committee would be presided over by a high-ranking member, preferably a Cabinet Minister, to assure co-ordination between the party and its representatives on the national executive bodies. Committee members will be appointed on a personal basis from among people who perform relevant duties in other institutions. To give members data on the problems they are called upon to discuss, each committee will have a skeleton staff of research men. The secretary of each committee will be a paid official, but members will not be paid.

The need for reform within the Party arose, Dr. Josephtal implied, because the Party had lost much of its vitality through failure to adapt the organization to changing conditions. The Political C...mmittee, for instance, which had been entrusted in the past with the task of weighing important decisions, had lost its power by inflating its membership beyond practical proportions. The new committees will be small; the foreign affairs committee will not exceed 17, the economic committee (which will also deal with wages and trade unions), not more than 23 members.

Mr. Josephtal said he was not yet prepared to present a blueprint for action to the Central Committee, but three fields of immediate interest have already been indicated:

A) YOUTH: It was proposed to double the present membership of youth organizations sponsored by the Party. The main difficulty was instructors, as a 100 boys and girls in their teens will soon start a year's seminar at Beit Berl in Tsoffit to qualify for leadership.

B) NEW IMMIGRANTS: here again the difficulty lay in the lack of instructors. Young men suitable for the task will be found among townspeople and the newcomers themselves, and will be given brief instruction before being sent out to 25 new villages.

C) INFORMATION: Only plans for vocal information are being planned for the present. It is believed that at present only 80,000 people benefit from information released at general meetings. The Party would try to bring information to every village. To that effect, the Party will organize young lecturers into three groups, and give them every possible help to study their subject at week-end seminars.

FRENCH QUIZ WINNER HERE FOR WEEK

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — A Paris lorry driver, M. Antoine Gallard, who won a trip to Israel as a television quiz programme prize, arrived by Air France today. He will stay a week.

The subject of the commercial radio-television programme was sport, and Mr. Gallard answered questions on rowing. The programme is bi-weekly with a trip to a foreign country as the prize. The winner is chosen by audience selection.

The television station also awarded the winner a camera and he was asked to film his visit here. The film will be entitled "A Frenchman in the Holy Land on the Eve of Christmas" and will be shown on television. Representatives of the Government Tourist Corporation and Air France met the lucky visitor at the airport. *(Itim)*

$6m. From Appeals In Three Months

A total of $5,968,000 was received by the Keren Hayesod in Jerusalem from United Israel Appeal campaigns abroad between October 1 and December 12, it was announced yesterday. Of this sum, some $4m. was received in October alone.

The contribution of South African Jewry amounted to $2,827,000; Canada — $1m.; Latin America — $1,050,000; England — $269,000; Europe — $674,000; Belgian Congo — $63,000; Australia and New Zealand — $64,000 and the Far East — $21,000.

During Hanukka over $3.3m. worth of Development Bonds were sold in the U.S., according to a cable received yesterday by Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance. In special Hanukka festivals held in New York's Madison Square Garden over 60,000 participated.

Army Fetes Old Folks For Fine War Effort

NATANYA, Thursday. — The Army yesterday gave a party for residents of the Malben Old Age Home here in gratitude for their exemplary war effort.

At the beginning of the Sinai campaign, the Home's residents collected their savings and jewellery and raised IL1,200 to buy wool.

Over 350 elderly women knitted scarves for the soldiers and last week they presented the Army with the last of 400 scarves, a gramophone, records and mouth organs.

Film Code Changed After 26 Years

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — The movie industry modernized its production code for the first time in 26 years this week, approving portrayal on the screen of drug addicts, child kidnapping, and white slavery.

Although the new code erases some previous taboos, it provides for tighter regulations against portrayal of religious bigotry, prostitution, and crime.

Specially frowned upon are mercy killings, suicide, cruelty, rape, and vulgar expressions.

Criminals still may not engage in "expert flaunting" of weapons and there can be no scene in which police are killed by criminals "unless absolutely necessary to the plot."

Regarding kidnapping of children the association said such a crime is now acceptable "when the subject is handled with restraint and discretion and avoids details of gruesome horror, and the child is returned unharmed."

The association took a stronger stand against cruelty and brutality than before. It outlawed all "detailed and protracted" presentations of physical violence, torture and abuse.

"The sanctity of the institution of marriage and the home shall be upheld," the new code says. "No film shall imply that casual or promiscuous sex relationships are the accepted or common thing.

"Adultery and illicit sex, sometimes necessary plot material, shall not be explicitly treated, nor shall they be justified or made to seem right and permissible."

New Wing Opens At Brandeis Centre

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A new wing to the Brandeis Vocational Centre was formally opened Wednesday in Jerusalem on the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Justice L. D. Brandeis, famed American Justice and Zionist leader.

In tracing the role played by Justice Brandeis in the legal profession and as a Zionist, Justice Agranat paid tribute to his unrelenting efforts in his fight for the rights of man, liberty and justice.

The menuza to the entrance to the new hall was affixed by Mr. Joseph Schoenberg, the architect.

Mr. Mordechai Ish-Shalom, Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem, and Mr. Peretz Hamburger, head of the Ministry of Labour's Vocational Training Department, brought the greetings from the Municipality and the Ministry respectively.

Mrs. Esther Reifenberg, Chairman of the Hadassah Vocational Education Services, presided.

THREE IMPORTANT endowments in the School of Dentistry of the Hebrew University have been established by Canadians through the Alpha Omega Dental Fraternity. Valued at $5,000 each, the endowments will provide scholarships every year, perpetually, to meritorious students at the Dental School.

Israelis Like Chicken

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israelis and Americans eat more chicken than any other people in the world, it was learned from Ministry of Commerce and Industry sources this week. The average Israeli ate one kilogram of chicken a month in 1955/56, that is, the average family ate a chicken a week.

In other Mediterranean countries, the average monthly consumption of chicken reached 100-150 grams, while most West European countries average 200-400 grams. Two noted exceptions are Austria and Holland, where the average consumption was only 50 grams. It must be noted, however, that in most of these countries, consumption of beef and pork is considerably higher than in Israel.

Israel has the second largest consumption of eggs in the world with a monthly consumption of 22.5 per head (1.5 in egg powder), with only the U.S. leading with 35 eggs a month. Canada follows closely with a monthly consumption per person of 22 eggs. In European countries, fewer eggs are used and in Holland, for example, the monthly average is 10 per person.

Consumption of meat per head is slowly increasing in Israel, and last year it reached an average of 1.5 kg. a month. In the first three years of the State, meat consumption was considerably lower, hardly reaching one kg. a month. Uruguay leads the world in meat eating, reaching 10 kg. a month per person, with New Zealand following with nine kg. Average consumption in Western European countries is about four kg. Other Mediterranean countries eat considerably less meat even than Israel, with Greeks eating an average of one kg. a month and Turks eating 1.3 kg.

The drinking of milk is steadily becoming an Israel national custom, although it still does not compare with the Scandinavian and American levels. The Scandinavian drinks an average of 600 c.c. of milk a day, and the American 440 c.c. Israelis drink 200 c.c. of milk a day. Other Mediterranean countries drink even less, with Greece using under 100 c.c. a month and Egypt 135 c.c.

Tough Match For Jaffa Maccabi

By KEITH BEECHER

Jaffa Maccabi, leading the National League at present, have a tough date tomorrow as hosts to Petah Tikva Hapoel. The Jaffa men, trained by Israel long-time captain and centre-half Schneour, have full points from their two fixtures to date, but their opponents tomorrow are only one behind and will be all out to take the two from Jaffa.

Tel Aviv Hapoel, also with full points so far, travel to Haifa again this week, and after having beaten the local Maccabi men 3-2 last week, will be expecting to repeat the performance against Haifa Hapoel, who foot the National League table with no points so far.

Tel Aviv Maccabi, reigning champions and currently in fourth place with three points, also travel and have a tough nut to crack in Petah Tikva Maccabi on their own ground, although the home side have only one point and lie seventh in the 10-team table.

Tel Aviv Betar with a home date against Ramat Gan Hapoel will be looking forward to a home win and to improve their points standing from just one, as Ramat Gan, too, have still a point to get. The season's "giant-killers" so far, Natanya Maccabi, play at home to Haifa Maccabi, and, on form to date, should collect both points from this fixture.

TOMORROW'S SOCCER

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Petah Tikva Maccabi — Tel Aviv Maccabi; Natanya Mac. — Haifa Maccabi; Tel Aviv Betar — Ramat Gan Hapoel; Haifa Hapoel — Tel Aviv Hapoel; Jaffa Maccabi — Petah Tikva Hap.

LEAGUE A: Kfar Saba Hap. — Jerusalem Betar; Jerusalem Hap. — Ramat Gan Mac.; Rehovot Hap. — Rehovot Mac.; Hadera Hap. — Mahane Yehuda Hap.; Nahariya Hap. — Sha'arayim Mac.; Tel Aviv Hakoah — Kiryat Haim Hap.

Swiss Won't Be Hosts To European Cup Games

ZURICH, Thursday (Reuter). The Swiss Gymnastics Federation has decided not to organize the 1957 European Gymnastics Championships (European Cup), which were to have been held in Switzerland.

The Swiss Federation, which refused to participate in the 1956 Olympic Games because of events in Hungary, renounced organization of the 1957 European championships for the same reason.

Histadrut Plans Religious Works

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Histadrut has earmarked IL40,000 in loans for the erection of 14 synagogues in members' residential quarters, the Histadrut Department for Religious Affairs has announced. It was stated that the Department had granted IL18,000 for furnishing and improving various synagogues.

Houses of worship attended by new immigrants have already been provided with gifts of religious requisites. The Department has also organised 40 Bible study circles which are attended by 500 persons.

Among future plans of the Department are the setting up of libraries in synagogues and an institute for advanced religious studies for religious members of the Histadrut and particularly for new immigrants.

Intellectuals Asked To Support Israel

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Hebrew Writers Association has sent a circular to the intellectuals of the world calling on them to uphold Israel's stand as a peace-loving nation threatened anew by the Egyptian dictator.

The Association warned all men of conscience not to repeat the conspiracy of silence which protected Nazi outrages but to recognise Egypt for what it is and to awaken public opinion.

Objects to Name Of Peron Village

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Martin Carpos, editor-in-chief of the Buenos Aires "La Democratia" daily, said he was amazed to find in Israel villages bearing Peron's name.

Peron, he said, was "an Argentine Abdul Nasser." Mr. Carpos was speaking to Pressmen at the Journalists Club on Tuesday.

Mr. Carpos has spent three weeks in this country as the guest of the Government. He said he was very much impressed by the "Your Israel democracy." Argentina would be a useful friend of Israel once she consolidates democracy at home.

School Students To Study Tax System

Jerusalem Post Reporter

When this year's high school students are graduated, they will leave classes understanding the country's tax system and knowing why they should pay taxes, and what services they receive in return.

The Ministry of Education has accepted a Ministry of Finance plan to incorporate into the fourth year Secondary School syllabus in civics a course in taxation and the budget. The plan, originated by the Finance Ministry's Adviser on Tax Law and Administration, Mr. Harold Wilkenfeld, is rooted in the idea that Israel's future adult citizens should abide by its laws through understanding rather than through fear of punishment.

Civics teachers discussed the tax and budget course at a national meeting in Tel Aviv recently. They heard Mr. Z. Sharef, Director of State Revenue, and Mr. Nahum Gross, Lecturer at the Hebrew University's School of Education.

The State Revenue Office has published a pamphlet for the teachers explaining the fiscal system, and it has provided all school libraries with copies of the first report on revenue which was published this year.

Now under consideration is an extension of the programme to other educational institutions such as teachers' seminaries, universities, and, it is hoped, the Army.

AVIATION. — Morocco yesterday became the 70th member state of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.01 p.m. today and ends at 5.16 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: Vayehi (Bereshit 47, 28 to end of Book)

Haftara: Melakhim I 2, 1 — 12.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 3.45 p.m. Arvit: 5.30 p.m.

Ezrat Yisrael Congregation Sephardic Orphans House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: Arvit: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 4.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 4.15 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight 4.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.30 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Young Israel (97 Bograshov): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatikva Synagogue: Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.30 p.m. Arvit: 5.11 p.m.

HAIFA

Mt. Carmel Congregation (Beit Sefer Reali, 15 Kiryat Sefer St. Ahuza). Shahrit: 10 a.m.

Hungary Accepting Parcels from Israel

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Parcels of up to 10 kgs. may be sent to Hungary from Israel, the Hungarian Trade Attache, Mr. Laszlo Szendro announced yesterday. Parcels will be delivered free of customs duty, he added.

"Hungarian foreign trade firms are operating normally and have fully resumed their import-export activities," Mr. Szendro said.

The Hungarian National bank has informed the Bank of Israel that Hungary would fulfil all her trade obligations. That meant that Hungary would deliver all the goods ordered by Israel importers in spite of some delay, the Trade Attache said.

The next consignment from Hungary will be 240 horses purchased by the Jewish Agency. Reports in the Israel press that the animals had been killed were erroneous, and a Jewish Agency representative was on his way from Geneva to Budapest to arrange for their transfer, Mr. Szendro added. More horses will follow.

Orders for $400,000 worth of Hungarian exports to Israel were still outstanding, including aluminium, machinery, tools and radio spare parts.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

DECEMBER 13, 1956

Exp. Loan 1950/51 (IL10)	95
4 % Comp. Loan 55/57	93½
3½% War Loan 55/59	93½
3½% Gov. Bds. (Series)	93½
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. I	93½
3½% Travel Dollar B) ??	93½
4 % Reg. Sterling "A"	93½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (IL10)	107
6½% Bonds 57/66 I)	104½
ditto g)	103½
Keren Hayesod 6) %	96½
Deb. 52/62 I)	96½
ditto g)	96½
Egrofi Ltd. 6) %	95½
Deb. 52/65 I)	100
Mtg. Loans ord. sh.	100
Bearer Shares Cert.	74
A.P.B. Investment ord. sh. "B" reg.	108½
Gazit ord. sh. "B" reg.	94½
Elite's Inv. ord.	100½
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" reg	97½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	69½
Bitsur 6% debs. 52/62	90
Nir 5% pref. sh.	93½
Pass 6% debs. 60/64 reg.	70½
"Ispa" 5% debs.	81
Afr. Pal Inv. ord. sh.	107
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	91½
5% debs.	90½
Hassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	88
4ta ord. "B" sh.	69½
6-8% con. debs.	90
"Kardanch" ord. "B"	91
7% con. debs. 59/68	90½
Meller-Dee ord. sh. reg.	740
Pal.-Brewery 5% con. debs.	97½
Assis Bejerano "B" sh.	99
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	113½
Pal. Potash "A" ord. Sh.	79½
"Tevo" ord. Sh.	95½
Pal. Cold St. ord sh. reg.	172
Delek Ord. sh. "C"	88
Pal. Constr. 6% debs.	96
Meherot pref. sh.	74
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. Sh rex.	138

Notes: a) purchasing price: b) selling price; c) ex-coupons: d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right: f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; z) in % of IL1,000; y) in Prutot.

SPORT ROUND THE WORLD

By Reuter Correspondents

JOHANNESBURG. — Willie Toweel, South African and British Empire lightweight boxing champion, outpointed Richard Kid Howard, the Canadian champion, over 10 rounds in a return, non-title fight here. Toweel successfully defended his Empire title against Howard in Johannesburg on November 10.

• • •

ADELAIDE. — Lewis Hoad and Shirley Fry, men and women singles champions at Wimbledon this year, were both beaten in the South Australian lawn tennis finals. Ken Rosewall beat Hoad, 6-1 7-5 6-1. Althea Gibson, who won the Italian and French titles this year, beat Shirley Fry, who also holds the American title, 8-6 7-5.

• • •

MADRID. — The Hungarian football team, Honved, drew 5-5 in Madrid in a friendly match against a selected team from the Real Madrid and Atletico of Madrid. Madrid led at half-time 3-2.

• • •

BERLIN. — Peter Mueller outpointed Guenther Hase here to win the vacant German middleweight boxing title.

ISRAEL RAILWAYS

Notice to the Public

1. The Railway Administration hereby invites tenders for the erection of 3 warehouses within the area of the Jerusalem Railway Station. The warehouses will replace those of the Railway, from the date of the commencement of the building, but leased to the successful bidder.

2. Bids should include the following:
a. Length of lease
b. Annual charge for lease.
c. The annual tonnage the lessee intends to transport by rail to or from the warehouse.

3. Plans of the area are available at the Maintenance Engineer in the South, Tel Aviv Railway Station South (near Citrus House), for a IL5 fee.

4. The bid with a plan (in three copies) and a IL500 bank guarantee, valid for six months from the day the bid is submitted, should be sent in a double envelope not later than January 6, 1957, at 12 noon, to the following address:
a. The inner envelope should be marked: Tender No. 61/56/9—Erecting a warehouse at the Jerusalem Railway Station.
b. The outer envelope should be addressed as follows: Chief Accountant, Israel Railways, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

The bidder may place the bid in the Tender Box on the Ground Floor, Railway Administration Bldg., East Haifa, Haifa.

The Railway Administration is not bound to accept the highest or any bid.

M. Savidor
Director General

BANK OF ISRAEL

The Bank of Israel in Tel Aviv requires

auditors or candidates who have passed auditors' intermediate examinations. Knowledge of English and Hebrew is necessary. Applications should be submitted in duplicate on forms which are available from the Information Clerk at the Bank of Israel, 37 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv.

Applications should be submitted not later than December 31, 1956.

FOR SALE OR LEASE OF YOUR FLAT

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Tel. 4063. Jerusalem
2 Princess Mary Ave.
12—1 & 5

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De luxe Flats, 3-4 rooms

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New Cottage

4 rooms, spacy kitchen and garage, for sale in Ramat Gan.

Phone 71164, Tel Aviv.

Diplomat

wishes to rent for 1-2 years 2-3 room flat, in Tel Aviv, preferably overlooking the sea. Write: No. 63044, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

It's A Buy— A Must Sell

3½ room flat, Hollywood type, for sale, 26 sq.m. salon, two bedrooms, dining room, with or without most elegant furniture.

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Wanted immediately
FURNISHED FLAT
2 rooms or 1½ rooms by two working young ladies. Apply: No. 3368, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv

Very experienced
DRIVER
bus licence, thorough knowledge of English and Hebrew, excellent references, seeks suitable position.
Offers to: No. 2943, Gershon Ben Advertising, 31 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

Church of Scotland
JAFFA
St. Peter's Church
Christmas Services
On Monday, December 24, CHRISTMAS EVE 7 p.m.
On Tuesday, December 25, CHRISTMAS DAY 10 a.m.
Visitors cordially welcome.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE IN JERUSALEM
requires experienced shipping clerk
for half-day work
Knowledge of Hebrew and English essential
Apply to: Shipping Clerk, P.O.B. 535, Jerusalem.

ZAHAL requires
Radio Technicians
graduates of military courses preferred for employment near Tel Aviv, Haifa and the South (Darom).
Candidates should apply to: No. 44, Military Post 2146, including their military number.

YAD VASHEM

Martyrs and Heroism Memorial Authority
12 Rehov Ben Yehuda, P.O.B. 84 Jerusalem; 21 Rehov Zamenhof, Tel Aviv; 30 Rehov Hehaluts, Haifa.

To the Citizens of Israel!

The memory of thousands of our brethren who were MURDERED IN EUROPE AND DID NOT RECEIVE A JEWISH BURIAL calls to us to commemorate their names in SEFER HAZIKARON, on Mt. Zikaron, Jerusalem.

NEARLY HALF A MILLION "Dapei Ed" (Pages of Testimony), listing 900,000 names, have already been registered at the Yad Vashem offices.

All rural settlements and institutions, local authorities and regional councils, political parties and labour unions, women's organizations and youth movements, immigrants organizations of Eastern and Central European countries, immigrants organizations of Polish and other European cities, soldiers organizations, invalids and ex-Nazi prisoners ask you not to delay, and to fulfil your moral duty to the Jewish people and to participate in the national-historic work of Yad Vashem by perpetuating the memory of our hallowed dead.

Upon request, the names listed will be granted POST-HUMOUS ISRAEL CITIZENSHIP according to the Yad Vashem Law.

Please fill in the attached form and send it to the nearest Yad Vashem Office and you will receive the necessary forms together with instructions for registering the necessary details.

To: YAD VASHEM

Please send me ..... "Dapei Ed." I promise to fill them out and return them as soon as possible.

Name: ..... Address: .....

Signature: ..... Date: .....

(Please write clearly)

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions: —
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 36 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: Finds from excavations in Jerusalem. 9-1, 3-5. (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays, 10-1.)
Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-5. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Saturday.
1) German Expressionist School. Selected Prints. 2) Iranian Ceramics 1500 B.C.—1500 A.D. 3) 20th Century Italian Artists. 4) Lithographs by Honore Daumier. Exhibit of the Month. Door of an Imamzada (Shrine) Persia, Ispahan, 1320 A.D. (628 A.H.). Bezalel. 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.
1) "The Bible as seen by Israeli Children"; 2) Drawings by Japanese Children; 3) Wall Reliefs in various metals, by Bezalel Schatz, which will be installed in the new s.s. Hersi. (These will be shown only till December 22). 4) "Maskit" Applied Arts and Crafts. Artists House. 10-1. Also tomorrow.
Collective Exhibition of Paintings by Bacon, Gali, Schreter Sima, Singer, Steinhardt, Silverwork by D.H. Gumbel. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow 10-2.
• Recorded Music: —
Music to Inspire (with scenic pictures). Tchaikovsky, The Swan Lake. Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.
• Tours: —
Hebrew University conducted tour. Call 4066, 4077.

TEL AVIV

• Exhibitions: —
1) Oil Paintings by Siona Baram and Bella Bristol (Paris). 2) Contemporary Dutch Graphic Art. Museum, 10-1. Also tomorrow.
• Tourist Service: —
S.O.A. House Tourist Service and Library — 9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. and daily.

RAMAT GAN

• Beit Ha'ozrah: —
French Comedy Evening, by the Ira Theatrical Group. 8 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Recorded Music: —
Saturday Music Hour. Bach, Suite No. 4 in D; Mozart, Symphony No. 41 in C. Y.M.C.A., 11 a.m. Public welcome.
• Theatrical Evening: —
Dance and Play — Ballet excerpts, Folk Dances and Playlets, Mizrachi and Rina Nikova Ballet. Y.M.C.A., 8.30.
• Journalists Club: —
Prof. G. Carpi on "Life on the Gold Coast." 8 p.m.
• Beit Ha'am: —
Dr. Haim Bar-Chayim: "Aggada." Tuvia Ben-Horin: "Lessons of the Holocaust;" Dr. Ze'ev Vilnai: "Sinai—Past and Present." 10.30 a.m.
• Shows: —
Radley's Ice Revue. New Mahol Hall. 5.30 and 8.30.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner music. Luky's Bar, 7 Allenby Rd. Air conditioned.
• Concert: —
Beethoven (Septet). Prokofieff (Quintet) for Strings and Winds. — Museum, 7.
• Theatre: —
Habimah. "I Like Mike." 7 and 9.30.
Ohel. "3:5" 6.45 and 9.15.
Cameri. "An Everyday Occurrence," Mograbi, 5. "You Never Can Tell," New Cameri Hall, 8.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions: —
Sculptures and reproductions of sculptures and drawings by Henry Moore. b) Didactic exhibition: "Impressionism." Fortnightly exhibit: Jug by Jean Mayer, 11.30 a.m. conducted tour. Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.
Oils, Watercolours, Carbon sketches by Elah. Haifa Art Gallery, 44 Hersi, 1st floor.
• Theatre: —
Do-Re-Mi. "Pajama Game." Orah.

RAMAT GAN

• Beit Ha'ozrah: —
N. Velinsky and S. Ophir: Lecture, 11.15 a.m.

ASHKELON

• Theatre: —
Ohel. "It's Never Too Late." 8.

COMING EVENTS

NEXT WEEK

HABIMAH

Dec. 16 — "A View from the Bridge," Tel Aviv, 8.
— "I Like Mike" Gedera, 8 p.m.
Dec. 17 — "I Like Mike," Tel Aviv, 7.30 (for Tel Aviv Municipal Workers)
— "Beareot Hanegev," Netanya, 8.30 (for Tohal)
Dec. 18 — "Tedeo," Tel Aviv, 8.
— "I Like Mike," Hadera, 8.
Dec. 19 — "I Like Mike," Afula, 8.
Dec. 20 — "I Like Mike," Tel Aviv, 5.30 (for Youth Council for K.K.L.).
— "I Like Mike," Tel Aviv, 8.
— "The Brothers' Karamazov," Haifa, 8.

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Today's Posthag

WEATHER

FORECAST: Occasional light showers in north and central Israel.
OUTLOOK: Partly cloudy with slight rise in temperature.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	45	1	9	9
Tiberias	42	3	19	19
Haifa Port	35	4	15	15
Natanya	39	4	15	15
Tel Aviv Kirya	35	5	16	16
Tel Aviv Port	50	5	17	17
Lydda Airport	40	3	19	19
Jerusalem	33	4	16	12
Beersheba	44	4	15	17
Eilat	35	7	18	18
Edom	—	—	—	15
Sinai	—	—	—	20

*A) Humidity at 9 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

Special Weather Report from TIBERIAS
Air (sun) 28° — Air (shade) 18°
Lake — 19°
Communicated by the Galei Kinneroth Hotel

ARRIVALS

Dr. Silvano Santander, author, journalist and leader of the Argentine Radical Party, for a 10-day visit (by El Al).

Prof. Sidney Kark, head of the Family Health Department of the University of Durban, and his wife, Dr. Emily Kark, for a month's stay under the auspices of the Ministry of Health and the Hadassah Medical Organization.

Mr. George Machlin, Director of Sabena in Israel, from a visit to Belgium (by Sabena).

Dr. Weinert, Director of Swissair in Israel, from a visit to Switzerland (by Swissair).

DEPARTURES

Messrs. Ya'acov Nitzani, M.K., and David Siton, Honorary Secretaries of the World Federation of Sephardi Communities, for Europe on a mission for the Federation and other institutions to work for the rescue of Egyptian and North African Jewries.

Rabbi M. Porush, Chairman of the Agudat Yisrael Executive, for Vienna in connection with Jewish refugees from Hungary (by Sabena).

Mr. Nahum Abramovitz, Manager of Kaiser-Frazer, for a week's visit to Europe on company business.

Col. William B. N. Chase, Military Attache to the U.S. Embassy, for the U.S. on completion of his term of office (by K.L.M.).

Mr. Y. Greiber, manager of the Patra Travel Agency, for Europe on company business (by K.L.M.).

TIBERIAN RABBIS visited Galilee settlements this week, in accordance with the decision of the Regional Rabbis Convention recently held in Tiberias.

• • •

THE SEVENTH ISSUE of "Education and Culture," published by the Ministry of Education, has just appeared. It includes the conclusions of the committee which studied the problem of left-handedness among Israel children, and a bibliography of literature dealing with education under war conditions.

• • •

IL1,200 in cash was stolen from the handbag of Mrs. A. Michaeli while she was in the Workers' Bank in Petah Tikva yesterday. She put the handbag aside while signing a cheque and afterwards discovered the money was missing.

Demonstrators Call for Halt To Withdrawal from Sinai

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel must immediately cancel the order—issued in a panic-stricken moment — to retreat from Sinai, Mr. Menahem Begin, M.K., and head of the Herut Movement, said yesterday in Jerusalem. He was addressing about 2,000 persons assembled in the Orion cinema and standing outside, where the speech was relayed through loudspeakers. After his speech, the crowd carrying placards "We Will Not Retreat," marched noisily down King George Avenue to the Terra Sancta corner (Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion refused on Wednesday to receive a three-man delegation of the demonstrators) where Mr. Begin read out two telegrams. The first was to the "Government of Israel" and reiterated his demand that the "retreat in Sinai" should end; and the second was to the heads of all governments who are U.N. members, except the Arabs, calling upon them to end their "pressure" on Israel to continue the retreat, which could only lead to the re-establishment of Egyptian bases of aggression. He called upon the crowd, and received their authorisation to send these two telegrams in the "name of the citizens of Jerusalem."

In his speech at the Orion, Mr. Begin proposed a three point policy which he outlined:

1) Gaza must be retained as an integral part of Israel; every part of Israel which had been "liberated" had been "eternally freed," adding that no foreign soldiers "should be allowed to stand on the Strip."

2) The Tiran Straits (maybe we have a new name now) should never again serve as a base for "strangling" the life out of Israel's Eilat, as a port, opening up unlimited opportunities to help Israel reach economic independence.

3) Israel should not retract another step in Sinai until Egypt was willing to sit down to talk peace.

Contrasting Gaza and Jerusalem, he said that if "Gaza is a liberated Israel city, then Jerusalem (the Old City) is an unliberated one... We will liberate the city of David." If an international regime was set up in Gaza, this would decide the fate of Jerusalem, for the threat of internationalization still hung over (the New City of) Jerusalem.

Attacks Government

After sharply criticizing the Government's order to withdraw from Sinai, he questioned the reason behind this move. At first the Government had said it was the threat that Russian planes "would level Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem." But this would ignite a world war, and Russia could go to any lengths to avoid one, for she faced revolt by the free Hungarian workers Mr. Begin was interrupted by sustained applause) as well as impending rebellions in the other satellites. Tales of Russian "volunteers" had evaporated into thin air.

The second reason given was the loss of funds from America. But every Israeli would have willingly tightened his belt and gone hungry if he knew it meant the end of Egyptian aggression. And America's attitude would then veer again in favour of Israel.

As for the Government's inability to explain the Sinai campaign to Israel's friends here and abroad, it stemmed from one thing: the constant reiteration over the years that Israel would not attack the enemy despite the boycott and *fedayeen* raids, for this would constitute aggression.

W.Z.O. Will Rally World Jewry To Help Israel's Security

The determination of the World Zionist Organization to help the Jewish world to muster the maximum communal, political, financial and human reinforcements to assure the future of Israel and its peaceful development was the theme of a Manifesto issued by the Inner Zionist General Council at the conclusion of its deliberations in Jerusalem after midnight on Wednesday.

Following is the full text of the declaration:

Assembled in the capital of Israel, after the heroic and victorious struggle of the Israel Defence Army and in the very midst of the intensified political struggle Israel must carry on in the international arena, the Inner Zionist Council calls upon the Zionists of the world and all the scattered communities of the Jewish people to take their united stand beside the embattled State of Israel.

Eternal praise will be accorded to the heroes of Israel, whether born in the Land or come to it from all corners of the Diaspora, who risked their lives to defend the nation and to ensure the peace of the State. The glory of immortality attends upon the precious memory of those who fell, and the entire people shares the sorrow of their bereaved kin.

The Council notes with pride and appreciation the unity of spirit binding the people of Israel and the self-sacrifice they have exhibited during the period of this fateful struggle.

In the light of the overwhelming response of the Jewish people and its readiness to aid in the struggle of Israel, the Zionist Movement is doubly obligated to do its utmost in mustering the maximum communal, political, financial and human reinforcements to assure the future of the State and its peaceful development.

The Council hereby expresses its indignation and revulsion in the face of the Egyptian Government's attempt to emulate the Nazis in savage persecution of the Jewish residents and citizens of Egypt. The Council calls upon lovers of freedom throughout the world to use their best offices to restrain these criminal acts, born of anti-Semitism and racialism.

The Council welcomes with brotherly greeting the tens of thousands of immigrants who continue to stream to Israel from the new and old centres of dispersion. It urges the undertaking of all possible measures to rescue them and to root them firmly in the motherland, side by side with their brothers who preceded them and those others who will yet follow them.

Security and peace with its neighbours — these are Israel's political aims and needs, and it is upon the achievement of these two requisites that the Jewish people and their friends everywhere must concentrate their efforts.

Genuine absorption of all those now knocking at the doors of Israel is the economic objective which the faithful adherents of Israel throughout the world must realise.

The Council is profoundly gratified by the readiness with which the leaders of Jewish communities in many lands have responded to Israel's need for political aid, and by the outpouring of generosity with which Jews everywhere have met the new and overwhelming financial needs of the State.

May this spirit of helpfulness, evinced in times of trouble, remain an unflagging source of strength for our constructive endeavours on the long and arduous road that lies before us.

These days of struggle for the security and future sovereignty of the State are a testing time for the soul of the entire Jewish people and, above all, for the soul of the Zionist Movement.

The World Zionist Movement, all its branches, parties, lands, must now display the full measure of its faithfulness to the ideal and achievements of Zionism, and must defend these with all the valour of the Jewish spirit. Armed with all its strength and influence, the Movement must stand on guard and must summon all its friends in the people and among all peoples. The Movement must imbue Jews everywhere with the spirit of dedication, unity and sacrifice that characterize the people of Israel in the Land of Israel today.

The Council asserts its hope that the Movement throughout the world will serve increasingly as the stay and support of the people's future.

Zionists of the world, Jews of the world, be ever more faithful, ever stronger.

And the Guardian of Israel will watch over his people and bring them salvation.

BORDER POLICEMEN'S TRIAL IN JANUARY

RAMLE, Thursday. — Eleven border policemen, including two officers and two non-commissioned officers, will stand trial next month before a Military Court on charges of killing Arab residents of Kafr Kasem in the Little Triangle on October 29.

THE REHOVOT Chamber Music Society opens the season tomorrow night with a concert by the Tel Aviv Chamber trio at the Farmers Federation House. The programme includes works by Beethoven, Smetana and Brahms.

RATION NEWS

There will be a distribution of meat next week, the Ministry of Commerce announces.

Kip. 8, Tin. 9, First **U.S. Citizens Back**

The first American citizens to return to Israel after being evacuated when the fighting broke out, are Kip and Tin Schnaf, aged 8 and 9 respectively, sons of Dr. C. Hart Schaaf, Resident Representative of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board. They had been sent to Rome without their mother, who was caring for Dr. Schaaf, hospitalized at the Jerusalem Hadassah after a major eye operation.

Arriving in the early morning hours at Lydda Airport yesterday, the two boys said with happy smiles that they were glad "to be back home."

Surcharge on Cargo To Israel Dropped

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — The 15 per cent surcharge on cargo shipping to this region will be lifted in about a week, after separate demands were made by both Israel and Egypt, Mr. P. Levinsohn, manager of Zim's Cargo Department, said today on arrival from Zurich. The surcharge has been in effect since the Suez and Sinai actions started.

Mr. Levinsohn requested the European Levant Shipping Confederation in Antwerp to lift the 15 per cent surcharge since no danger threatened shipping to Israel now that the fighting was over. Zim ships had also benefited from this surcharge, but the Company was not interested in making profits this way, Mr. Levinsohn said. Egyptian shipping representatives also visited Antwerp about the same time as Mr. Levinsohn and asked that the surcharge be abolished.

Shipping Rates to Israel Unchanged

HAIFA, Thursday. — Freight rates from the U.S. to Israel will not be raised "thanks to Zim intervention," a Zim spokesman claimed today, although rates to other Mediterranean countries were increased. Zim is a member of the American-Israel Conference, which also comprises the American Export Lines.

Freight rates to Egypt were raised by 75 per cent by the U.S.N.H. (United States Northern Hemisphere) Conference, those to Syria and Lebanon by 50 per cent, and to western Mediterranean countries by 25 per cent.

TURKISH SHIP NOT COMING

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Turkish passenger liner, the S.S. Marmara, which was due to arrive on December 17 to resume the Turkish Maritime Service route to Israel, will not arrive. Since the beginning of the Sinai campaign no Turkish freighter or passenger ship has arrived here.

DOCUMENTS

(Continued from page 2)

wards may not have been according to the Egyptian plans, but not long afterwards they found an occasion to implement the instructions to attack Israel settlements.

It was at that period that Colonel Abdul Nasser announced the Czech arms deal. It is now beyond doubt that this deal strengthened the aggressive spirit of the Egyptians on the borders. They refused to leave Nitzana, in spite of an agreement negotiated by the U.N.

Egyptian communications were slow. It was not until October 1, six days later, that the instructions of the Eastern Command were followed by an order issued by the Third Division Commanding Officer. One assumes, therefore, that the orders from Cairo reached Sinai much earlier than September 25. This would indicate that the decision to stage "diversionary raids" was taken while the controversy on the Gaza talks was still in progress.

These instructions were carried out to the letter at the beginning of November. The Egyptians attacked the Israel police post in Beerotayim, in the Nitzana area, on October 28.

On October 31, an Egyptian military force (the Israel Army spokesman announced) penetrated into Israel territory in the Nirim sector. Medium machine-gun fire was opened simultaneously on our positions from Egyptian posts. A passing Israel patrol put the Egyptian force to flight.

The same night an Egyptian force of platoon size attacked an Israel forward position in the Kissufim sector of the Gaza Strip border. The attacking unit was supported by fire directed from Egyptian positions on the other side of the demarcation line.

Three days later the Egyptians were driven back from the Nitzana demilitarized zone, and suffered 80 killed.

But the raids, ordered on September 25, continued. For the military spokesman, on November 6, reported similar Egyptian army incursions on Nir Yitzhak and Ein Hashlosha.

The Egyptian commanders may have proved poor strategists. But they really meant what they said when they ordered raiders to be ready by October 15. And they meant what they said when they proclaimed that they aimed at destroying Israel.

But, of course, they never told this to General Burns or his Observers, who, therefore, were unable to act.

Consuls Protesting To Amman on Xmas Route

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A decision not to use Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem as an alternative route for the traditional Christmas Eve pilgrimage by the Jerusalem Consular Corps to Bethlehem was taken yesterday by members of the Corps.

The Corps also decided to lodge a protest with Jordan against closing the old Bethlehem Road which runs due south from Israeli Jerusalem. The protest is to be submitted to Jordan this morning.

The Jordan decision not to open the Bethlehem Road which has been used since the Armistice Lines were drawn in 1949 was taken on Tuesday morning.

French, British Soldiers Due Here for Holiday

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — French and British soldiers stationed in Cyprus will be among the pilgrims to Nazareth this Christmas. It is learned that police are making preparations to limit the number of guests to the city on Christmas Eve to avoid overcrowding the churches.

The official Christmas service for the Diplomatic Corps will be held in the St. Josef Church where it was held last year, as the Church of the Annunciation has not yet been rebuilt.

Several years ago the Church of the Annunciation was demolished in order to build in its stead a newer and bigger edifice. It was designed by the Italian architect Antonio Baluzzi in 1934. Archaeologists dug under the present church in order to reach the Byzantine foundations of the Church built in 326 C.E. and destroyed by Salah a-Din.

When those foundations were uncovered the ruins of a settlement were discovered to the surprise of archaeologists. It was decided to continue with the diggings to reach a still earlier period. Dwelling caves, vases, mosaics and coins were found. They showed that a Jewish community had thrived in Nazareth until the Third Century. It also confirmed the exact location of the city.

As the plans of the new Church of the Annunciation did not take into account the recent findings it was decided not to build the church on the Byzantine foundations but on a site nearby and to leave the excavations open for visitors and tourists.

Architect Baluzzi is now busy adjusting his plans to the new site and building will start as soon as he finishes his work.

HISTADRUT GROUP RECEIVED IN AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Thursday (AFP). — A three-man Histadrut delegation was received yesterday in the Austrian Parliament by Mr. Franz Olah, Socialist Member and Vice-President of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions.

IL 850m. Budget To Be Ready For Cabinet Study Next Week

Jerusalem Post Reporter

It is now fairly clear that the 1957/58 budget will come to approximately IL850m. and will be approved by the Ministerial Economic Committee by next week according to Finance Ministry sources.

The Cabinet is then to study the estimates, and it is hoped that they will be approved and presented to the Knesset early in January. It is expected that the Finance Committee will begin discussing the budget as soon as it is tabled in the Knesset in order to avoid the usual last-minute pressure to meet the March 31 deadline.

The Ordinary Budget is expected to reach IL450m., and will be based on last year's estimates with small changes resulting mainly from the increased cost-of-living. The Development Budget should reach IL350m., since the Ministry has become considerably more optimistic over the possibilities of income in the last 10 days.

It is definite that there will be no changes in taxes, apart from the present income tax amendments discussed in the Knesset this week.

The Shilumim counterpart fund will be higher this year and may reach IL100m. The Ministry hopes that the American surplus counterpart fund will be as large as this year, with income estimated at IL84m. The Ministry also hopes to increase income from the Development Loan counterpart fund to IL60m.

Few Changes

There will hardly be any changes in the budgets of the various ministries. The Treasury has emphasized that it will not permit any startling changes in the Ordinary Budget. One senior Finance Ministry official defined the estimates as "rather boring, with no imagination whatever — imagination is a luxury we cannot now afford in budgets."

However, there are considerable changes in the breakdown of the Development figures. The agriculture appropriations will be somewhat lower, and the allocation for development of the Negev somewhat larger than this year, since more stress will be put on developing the far South. Building projects will be on a larger scale than this year, as will immigration absorption, as a result of the immigration of Egyptian and other Jewries.

Greater sums than those allotted in the present year will be directed towards invisible funds for investment in defence, it was understood. Other defence expenses will probably again be dealt with outside the budget.

The original proposals submitted by the various Ministries came to IL1,100m. The Budget Department found that almost all ministries demanded a one-third increase. After negotiating for over a month, the Ministries decided that they had no alternative but to cut the added third arbitrarily, since otherwise the budget could not have been prepared in time.

There has been some delay in the presentation of the IL70m. 1956-57 Supplementary Budget.

Mekorot to Stress Jordan-Negev Plan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mekorot's development budget for next year has been cut by the Government by IL-5m. to IL32m., Mr. Y. Duvdevani, its Director, told a meeting of Ministry of Agriculture officials yesterday. The reduction was said to be caused by a decision to grant priority to absorption of immigrants and housing next year.

About IL43m. of the budget will be earmarked for continuing work on the Jordan-Negev plan. It was learned today that next year's schedule on the line will include work on the Kinneret — Beit Netufa channel; the Menashe tunnel; the first stages in the construction of the combined pumping and generating plant on the lakeside; and the setting up of a factory to produce the large pre-stressed concrete pipes for the main line.

Pipe-Laying Put Off

It is expected that work on laying pipes of the Yarkon-Negev line will be postponed. Work at the Yuval Gad Pipe factory is also likely to be curtailed. The reductions only affect development work and not the water supply.

With nearly 5,000 employees on its pay-roll, Mekorot may avoid dismissals by putting workers on the Eilat-Beersheba oil line now started by the Company. *The Jerusalem Post* was informed. A reduction of staff however may take place in the Spring.

Mr. Duvdevani said that this year farmers did not take the volume of water to which they had committed themselves. Commitments had amounted to 380m. cubic metres, and 320m. cubic metres were used. He said because of Mekorot's financial situation, it would have to ask farmers to pay 60 per cent of the price of the water not utilized in accordance with their contract. Mr. Duvdevani said that 120,000 dunams of land had not been cultivated, which meant an annual loss to the country of over IL12m. He said that new settlements insufficiently organized and inexperienced were the chief cause of reduced consumption.

DRIVER MUST PAY WIDOW IL30,000

A Jerusalem driver, Dov Hansel, was yesterday ordered by Judge Z. M. Baker, Relieving President of the District Court, to pay IL30,000 to the widow and children of a man whose death he had caused in a traffic accident.

The accident took place last June when Hansel was driving a car in which Shimon Cohen was a passenger. The car overturned, fatally injuring Cohen. Hansel took no steps to defend himself during the trial. *(Itim)*

Oron Phosphate Exports Hit

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — The Oron phosphate works are now having considerable export difficulties. They are suffering from a shortage of heavy-duty trucks, having only eight of the necessary 20 vehicles at their disposal; many of the lorries are being used to haul pipes for the Negev oil pipeline.

Another difficulty is the shortage of shipping space, which is now taken up mainly with citrus export. In addition, deliveries have to be made to Japan through the Panama Canal, and it is hard to find cargo to be shipped in the opposite direction, from Japan to the U.S., and from there to Israel.

Oron is storing the phosphates on the spot. Normal exports are expected to be resumed by April, 1957. Capital is short, but until the full resumption of exports, the plant expects to manage.

Woman Can't Prove Baby Hers; Held at Airport

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — Because a woman carrying a three-month-old baby in her arms could not prove that she was its mother, a family of tourists intending to return to Persia was held up here today. The family had been on a lengthy visit to relatives.

The woman came to the customs inspection window with three children and presented her passport for stamping. She was to leave for Teheran by Air France. In her arms she carried the baby, born during her stay here.

When asked for the child's birth certificate she said she did not have one, but that her relatives who had come to see them off would confirm that the baby was hers. The authorities did not accept her claims as the law stated that papers had to be shown for the child before it could leave the country. *(ITIM)*

THE NAPHTA and Pan-Israel oil companies started drilling for oil in the Falujja area yesterday. The first drilling will be called Falujja 1.

Electricity Cuts For Kibbutzim

HAIFA, Thursday. — Details of the electricity restrictions in the country's kibbutzim have been worked out between the Palestine Electric Company and the kibbutz movement, the P.E.C. spokesman announced today.

Lighting is to be reduced by one-third, compared with the consumption during the same month last year; power consumption for industrial and agricultural purposes is to be reduced by 10% of the consumption during last October; and electricity consumption for cooking purposes by 20%.

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AMPHITHEATRE
2nd week
Alec Guinness in
The Lavender Hill Mob
with
Audrey Hepburn, Stanley Holloway, John Gregson
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THE LAST FRONTIER
Technicolor
Victor Mature, Guy Madison
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Bill Haley, Johnny Johnston
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Technicolor
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Victoria Da Sica, Linda Darnell, Rosanna Rocci
In Italian
Hebrew & English subtitles
MORIAH Tel. 81477
Grace Kelly, Alec Guinness, Louis Jourdan
in Franz Molnar's
THE SWAN
CINEMASCOPE
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MAY Tel. 2886
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John Wayne, Lauren Bacall

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The unveiling of the tombstone over the grave of my beloved husband

Heinrich Zwi Unger

will take place on Sunday, December 16, 1956, at the Givat Shaul Cemetery, Jerusalem.

Departing from the Menorah Club, Jerusalem, at 2.30 p.m.

CILLA UNGER

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Lt. Col. Israel Levinson

Emanuel and Julia Slonim, Haifa
Shaul and Jehudit Bar Lavav, Tel Aviv
Uri and Ofra Aylon, Zahala

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Friday, December 14, 1956
10 Teves 5717. 12 Jumad Awal, 1376

TIME may show that the most valuable booty the Israel Army took in its Egyptian campaign last month consisted of the military archives left behind in Gaza in so highly un-military a fashion by the Egyptian occupiers of the Strip. There is not only the callousness and inefficiency of leaving behind, intact, the card indexes of **fedayeen** resident in the area, but the fact that among these documents are preparations for a war of destruction against Israel so clear and detailed that no man of goodwill could afford either to overlook or disregard them.

AGREEMENT WITH WHOM?

In the analysis of a document which appears on another page of this issue, the situation in the Nitzana demilitarized area about a year ago is at last clarified. A plan is developed for an attack by stages, beginning with the build-up of heavy armaments at Abu Ageila, contrary to the provisions of the Armistice Agreement. It was intended to take Egyptian forces, first through the demilitarized zone, from there across to Beersheba, and on into Jordan, with a view to cutting off the southern Negev. As this scheme had already received the support of Sir Anthony Eden in his Guild-hall speech, it may have been thought that once Egypt had achieved physical occupation, it would be difficult to dislodge them by means of U.N. orders. In the event, the scheme was frustrated by Israel's occupation of the Nitzana zone following the Egyptian removal of the posts marking the frontier, and later forcible renewal of Egyptian forces from the foothills by military action. Despite strong U.N. pressure, Israel considered it necessary to her security to be adamant in her refusal to evacuate her forces from the Zone while the Egyptians still retained heavy forces at Abu Ageila. Mr. Hammarskjold, during his visits early this year, judged that it would be perfectly safe for Israel to withdraw and that the attacks were "sporadic." The present documents show how much in error he was.

A year has passed since then, and the illegal Egyptian fortress at Abu Ageila has at last been razed, but not by the U.N. Israel forces controlled a large area formerly held, though never settled, by the Egyptians. At the behest of the U.N., Israel agreed to evacuate the Sinai Peninsula in favour of a U.N. force. Had all outstanding matters between herself and Egypt been ironed out in a comprehensive peace agreement, it is likely that Israel might have agreed to leave the Peninsula again in favour of Egyptian forces. Certainly, there is no historical precedent for a victorious force evacuating territory and permitting the defeated enemy to return without such negotiations and a secure agreement. Belligerent statements have during the past week emanated from Cairo, suggesting that Egyptian troops are returning to Sinai with their previous aim of entering and destroying Israel. It is safe to presume that there are already long-range military plans for the carrying out of this threat also. But Israel's agreement to withdraw is with the U.N. for the time being, and does not provide for the return of the Egyptians in the direction of Abu Ageila. Any such move, if substantiated, would introduce a factor into the situation which did not exist at the time Israel agreed to vacate the area.

All of Israel is concerned with the nation's security, and neither the defence forces nor the Government need consider it has failed the nation in this respect. Rarely has the people been so wholly united on any subject. There is the less reason, therefore, for Mr. Menahem Begin to speak and posture as though he alone were aware of the dangers inherent in the present situation, or to extract such blatant party profit from it as he tried to do at his mass meeting in the Capital yesterday.

Communist China Preaches Co-existence

CHOU'S ASIAN MISSION

By O. M. GREEN

LONDON (OFNS). — MR. Chou En-lai's just ended tour of 7 Asian capitals is likely to be remembered as the signpost to a new stage in the development of Chinese Communism, especially when set against the background of the remarkable changes in tone in China during the past six months.

The tour began on November 18 with four days in the Vietminh capital of Hanoi. Next, Mr. Chou spent six days in Cambodia and went on to India for 12 days. Then on to Burma, Pakistan, Nepal and Afghanistan, and back again to New Delhi before returning home.

At the Bandung Conference last year, Mr. Chou was visibly shocked to find how suspicious Asian Governments were of China's aims and ambitions. His insistence on *panch shila* (the five principles of peaceful co-existence) did much to reassure the Asians. This, it is now his aim to confirm and reinforce.

The keynote of the tour was sounded at Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia. In conversation with Pressmen he spoke wistfully of America's unchanging hostility to China; perhaps the problem would be solved by others than Mr. Dulles and himself, he said: "It is now a matter for nature." He recalled the days, 30 years ago, when General Chiang Kai-shek and he (and others now in power in Peking) had worked together in the Whampoa Military Academy at Canton, adding that if the return of Formosa to the Motherland could be peacefully negotiated General Chiang would be welcomed in Peking as an old friend.

The climax of Mr. Chou's efforts to build up a picture of China as striving solely to seek peace and ensure it against all discouragement came in his speech to the Cambodian Parliament.

"We in China," he said, "need peaceful international surroundings to carry out peaceful labour... We are resolutely opposed to chauvinism by any nation, especially great-nation chauvinism. China is determined to prevent the mistake of great-nation chauvinism in her relations with other countries and strictly adhere to the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

It is noticeable that the usual goodwill pact signed by Mr. Chou and the Cambodian Premier includes a declaration by Mr. Chou adjuring the Chinese Communists in Cambodia to eschew political activity and join in working for Cambodia's prosperity. *Panch Shila*, he implies, is as much a guarantee against Communist infiltration as against war.

It is certain that Mr. Chou speaks with the full support of his Government. His tour is fortuitously favoured by the disgust of Asian peoples at Russian barbarities in Hungary, which must tell in favour of China, and against Russia. But Mr. Chou's tour must have been arranged long before that, and the policy he would enunciate carefully discussed and agreed on in Peking. Furthermore, it exactly harmonises with the new liberalism in internal affairs which has been so marked since the National People's Congress in July. The material concessions — better living for peasants, freedom for manufacturers and merchants from the restrictiveness of ignorant officials — were pure necessity if the grand scheme of industrialization was to succeed. What is so important is the new *freedom* of thought and discussion accorded to intellectuals, scientists and writers.

Freedom of Thought

Hardly a week passes without an article in the "People's Daily" or "Kwangming," broadly in approval of this freedom, on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's dictum "Let all flowers bloom together." In the "People's Daily" of November 20 and 21, there were two articles by Mr. Shen Chih-yuan, leader of the China Democratic League, on the necessity of freedom for the half-dozen left-wing parties which, though not Communist, support the Communist regime but have hitherto counted for nothing in its decisions.

Members of the Chinese Communist Party, Mr. Shen argues, will always be in the minority and should therefore co-operate with those who do not belong to the Communist Party. Clearly it is better to make use of the various democratic parties to make contact with and educate the non-*proletarian* classes than to rely on a single party to do so.

"China should practise a multi-party system," he goes on, "with freedom to join or not to join the Communist Party, accept or not accept the Communist Party constitution as binding, freedom to decide on political orientation and policy principles within the framework of the Chinese Constitution."

One need not think back very far to remember when no one would have dared to write nor newspaper to publish such doctrine.

Another issue of the "People's Daily" reports a long discussion by the Central Committee of the official Democratic National Construction Association of the position of the bourgeoisie. It was agreed that this class will always exist "even after whole trades have gone over" to joint (State) partnership. The conclusion is that the Association must try to educate them "as key elements in industrial and commercial circles to assist the State in bringing abut complete socialization," but "the importance for the country of their technical knowledge and managerial experience" is such that it must not be hampered or thwarted.

Or the "definitely new tone now to be heard, even in the Communist Press" an authority on modern China writes in the "China News Analysis" of Hong Kong:

"Something is on the move in China, a change the importance of which cannot be exaggerated. The Chinese Communist leaders are Chinese enough to realise, and the Communist Press trumpets it forth, that things today are very different from what they were at the moment of the Liberation seven years ago; the system has become stale, and the monotony intolerable. A reaction has certainly set in against servile imitation of Soviet Russia... It has become obvious that something is brewing; and as the history of modern China shows, ferment in the minds of young intelligent people leads in the end to the leavening of the whole mass."

The change may be slow, as always, in China, but there are convincing signs that it has begun.

THIS WEEK

Foreign Relations Foreign Minister Golda Meir said in the U.N. that it would take only 24 hours for Israel to make peace with Egypt if Egypt were willing. She repeated Israel's desire for direct talks with the Arabs... As Israel's Army made further withdrawals from Sinai in compliance with a U.N. resolution, the Egyptians said their men were already moving in. Israel gave the UN. Emergency Force full details on mines in the area... Jordan banned the traditional Christmas pilgrimage from Jerusalem to Bethlehem.

Security Marauders from Jordan sabotaged the railway line near Hadera.

Knesset Prime Minister Ben-Gurion expressed the nation's shock over the killing last month of a number of villagers at Kafr Kasim (on the Jordan border) who had been out after curfew. The Government had investigated the matter, was putting the policemen responsible on trial, and has compensated the families... The House was given income tax reforms which would ease the burden somewhat for large families.

Zionism The Inner Zionist Council met for two days and after discussing Israel's security and political position, called on World Jewry to unite behind Israel's struggle. It was told that 17,000 immigrants had arrived in the last three months, and 55,000 more were due in the next nine months.

Economy The Histadrut adopted a new cost-of-living system and wage policy... A 10 per cent surcharge was put on everyone's electricity bill.

Development Israel re-opened schools and postal services in Gaza. The budget of the Mekorot water company was drastically cut.

Yesterday's Press :

KAFR KASIM KILLINGS

THERE is no doubt, writes **Haboker** (General Zionist), that Israel's enemies will strive to make capital of the Prime Minister's statement on the Kafr Kasim incident and do their best to magnify its worst aspects. Yet the Jews feel that an airing of the case in the Knesset was imperative; far be it from us to have dealt with it as Moscow did with the Katyn massacre.

Hatzofe (World Mizrahi) lauds the Government's swift action as well as the bold and uncompromising stand adopted by the Knesset. This, avers the paper, should forthwith be followed up with an intensive and effective elucidation campaign in order rapidly to scotch any lies that are being concocted on the affair. The Kafr Kasim tragedy should sound the alarm for the need of purification in the Israel camp and serve to bring about a return to the basic laws of the Torah and the commandments handed down to the Jewish people on Mt. Sinai.

Ha'aretz (non-party) calls again for a public trial of the Border Patrol unit implicated in the affair so that even our enemies will not be able to claim that we are trying to conceal something in conducting the hearing behind closed doors.

Davar (Histadrut) believes that history has run an eight-year cycle and that the decisions in the fields of immigration, absorption and political action that confronted us in 1948 are facing us again today.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) is gratified at the news emanating from Poland on a complete *volte face* in Jewish Communist thinking vis-a-vis Israel and hopes that this new trend will spread and penetrate the entire Eastern European bloc. The Jewish Communists' call for easing exit restrictions and even advocating the facilitating of emigration to Israel no doubt indicates an altered attitude towards the Jewish liberation movement and gives rise to the hope that it heralds a new understanding and even sympathy and assistance.

Calling our withdrawal from Sinai a disgrace, **Herut** asserts that the Government has single-handedly wiped out all the achievements of the military drive into the peninsula, fruit of the supreme effort of the whole nation. To its dismay, the paper continues, Herut's worst fears have been confirmed and the movement calls upon the Jewish people, beginning with the Jews of Jerusalem, to raise its voice in protest against this retreat, the Government's utter disregard for those who gave their lives in the Sinai campaign, and the easy concessions made by it at the slightest sign of foreign pressure.

Readers' Letters

ADVERTISING

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—We think you will be interested to know that as a result of our advertising campaign during the Citriculture Exhibition—held in Beit Dagon last May — over one million dollars of direct export sales were contracted. Additional orders for another one million dollars are anticipated from the same sources alone.

We firmly believe that most of this business resulted from our advertising campaign last season, in which your newspaper played a prominent role. Based on our past experience, we are considering an enlarged allocation for this year's advertising.

We trust we shall be honoured with the same kind of efficient service you rendered to us last year.

Yours, etc.
CARGAL COMPANY
Bnei Brak, December 5.

Parisian Portrait: Rene Cassin

Champion of Human Rights

By MAURICE CARR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

THE noble motto "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" is to be seen everywhere in France — on coins, on official letterheads, on public institutions, and even on prison walls, often providing an unconscious touch of grim humour. But if there is one place, more than any other, where legend really means what it says, it is on the lintel of the entrance to the Council of State, in the historic Palais Royal of Paris. That is the domain of Professor Rene Cassin.

The Council of State is a high court of justice of a special kind. It deals entirely with prosecutions — on an average, 7,000 a year — brought by individuals against the State. Anyone in France, from a magnate to a tramp and even a foreigner, who feels that authority has done him wrong—he may be a dismissed civil servant, or a market vendor who has been denied a trading licence, or a politician who has had a meeting banned, or anybody regarding himself as in any way victimized by the accredited representatives of the Republic — may seek redress through the Council of State. It is, moreover, the function of the Council to advise the Government on the correct drafting of bills of parliament and to answer queries on Constitutional matters.

Full Independence

The Council of State in no circumstances receives "advice" from the Government or any other quarter, but administers justice with absolute independence.

As permanent Vice-President of the Council of State (the purely honorary title of President goes to whoever may be the Minister of Justice of the day), René Cassin takes precedence at State ceremonies over all other functionaries, from Appeal Court judges and Field Marshals downwards, and is in effect subordinate only to the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister. When Cabinet Ministers wish to see Cassin, invariably it is they who call upon him.

To hold an exalted post is one thing, to be worthy of it is another. Not all judges are devoted to real justice, any more than all doctors are missionaries against disease, or all painters artists, or all newspapermen reporters of the truth. But René Cassin lives for the cause of justice—in the widest sense of the term. Posterity will perhaps best remember him as the author of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights — unless the Declaration remains a dead letter in this Auschwitz-stained, nuclear age, in which case there will probably be no posterity. For his part, Cassin, as chairman of the U.N. Human Rights Commission, is doing his level best to keep mankind going.

Gait of Youth

For a man with a dedicated nature, René Cassin has an appearance of extraordinary levity. Very spare of frame, erect, in spite of his 70 years, he walks with the brisk gait of youth. He barely touches the ground as he takes long purposeful strides to some happy destination; and every curl in his short white beard, every line in his harmonious face seems to tell of past joys.

Yet René Cassin has suffered more than the average measure of pain and sorrow. He was gravely disabled as a front-line soldier in the First World War. Though married, he has no children. In the Second World War he lost 27 of his kinsfolk, who were deported from France, meeting the fate of six million other Jews. He was himself calumnied by the Vichyite radio and press, sentenced to death *in absentia* by a Petainist court; and the antisemitic insults, the accusations of treason, which were then flung at him rankled within him worse than bullet-wounds. For if there is one heavy Jewish spot in his light French make-up, it lies in the emphasis with which he proclaims his utter Frenchness.

The Cassins are indeed an old French family. As can be seen from ancient records, their forebears were tax-collectors in the easy-going Papal State of Avignon some eight centuries ago. In the mid-17th century, when the Avignon enclave of tolerance was invaded by Louis XIV, the overbearing Sun-King of France, and when the Jews there were ordered either to leave the country or to embrace Christianity, some Cassins proudly fled, others humbly stayed.

René Cassin belongs to the branch that bore its Jewishness to a mountain refuge near Nice, then under Italian rule. So fantastically strong is the family strain, however, that a photograph of René Cassin's sister was once mistaken for the picture of one of the Catholic Cassins who are to be found at Avignon to this day.

René Cassin was brought up in luminous Nice where his father, now 96 and still hale and hearty, was a prosperous wine merchant, noted — like all the Cassins — for perfect integrity. The first intellectual in his family, René Cassin walked off with the top prizes at the *lycee* where with his wholesome disposition he quite escaped persecution as a Jew even though some of his teachers were fierce anti-Dreyfusards.

The strong religious Jewish atmosphere at home failed to capture his imagination; and as a university student, first at Aix-en-Provence, where he took degrees in literature and history, later at the Sorbonne, where he graduated in law, he developed into a lifelong humanist freethinker.

Invalided out of the Battle of the Marne with the Médaille Militaire, he became a professor of law. While pursuing a brilliant academic career he found time as founder-President of the Federal Union of Ex-Servicemen to tour the country on behalf of France's 1,200,000 war cripples and 800,000 war orphans. In the early 'twenties he refused a Ministerial portfolio offered to him by Edouard Herriot; but accepted an appointment as delegate to the ill-fated League of Nations, where he became the friend of some of the world's foremost statesmen.

Warns of War

After the assumption of power by Hitler in 1933, the German ex-servicemen who had shown such fine fellowship at international rallies got busy erasing the names of Jews from war memorials. Cassin threw himself body and soul into the anti-fascist struggle often addressing mass meetings of as many as 25,000 people. "The bombs dropping on Shanghai and Madrid," he predicted, "are the forerunners of those that will fall upon our French cities if we do not smash the fascist menace."

In the Second World War, escaping to London, Cassin became de Gaulle's right-hand man, drafting single-handed all the Free French agreements with Churchill, taking full charge of the Free French civil administration, serving as adviser on relations with Allied Powers, editing the official journal of the French government-in-exile, making more than a hundred broadcasts to fettered France, and helping to lay the foundations for Unesco.

As post-war President of the Alliance Israélite Universelle — a position into which he was installed by de Gaulle — Cassin has applied his cool wise head and warm generous heart to Jewish affairs, and, returning to the founts of Judaism, has discovered in the resurrection of the Jewish State fresh reasons for his irrepressible faith in human destiny.

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How Israel Forfeited World Sympathy

WAR broke out in May, 1957.

The armies of Egypt, Syria and Jordan under joint command penetrated Israel's borders practically along their whole length. The Israel Army was not surprised by the blow, but lacking heavy weapons and especially an adequate air arm, had to limit itself to defensive manoeuvres. The Arab invasion was supported by 3,000 Soviet tanks and 1,100 planes. Why the small Jewish State had been unable to procure proper defensive weapons before the expected Arab blow fell—that is a riddle which only history will solve. In October 1956 certain unconfirmed rumours circulated about allegedly large quantities of modern weapons from certain Western Powers, but it seems that these were made dependent on certain operations connected with the Suez crisis and did therefore not materialize. Red tape held up all but 7 of the 24 jets purchased in Canada.

Made bold by the attackers' initial successes, Saudia, then Iraq, and finally Lebanon also declared war on Israel.

The Israel Government immediately appealed to the U.N., whose machinery however took some time before it set itself in motion. World public opinion had been caught completely unawares by the Arab attack: Nasser, President of Egypt and Jordan, had assured the world at large only a few weeks before that he was concentrating all his efforts on the region's economic consolidation. The huge quantities of Soviet arms in Arab hands caused universal consternation.

Even before the Security Council convened, Secretary General Hammarskjold had sent two personal emissaries to the M.E., but they did not receive entry visas to Egypt and had to follow events from Copenhagen. The U.S. immediately convoked the the Security Council for the week-end and drafted a cease-fire resolution. The resolution was carried by 22 votes against 7 (52 states, i.e. Britain, France and the Asiatic Bloc abstained), but the Soviet Union used its veto right, stressing that it saw in the Arab action a glorious chapter in the struggle for freedom of the subjugated colonial peoples. The Venezuelan delegate accused the Soviet Union of having colluded in the preparation of the attack, and Ambassador Eban brought documentary proof that Soviet officers and advisers were directing the operations. The Soviet Foreign Minister branded the Israel declaration "a typically Jewish provocation." The Pope broadcast an appeal for the preservation of the Holy Sites.

The Arabs had meanwhile reached Israel's large cities and were bombarding them with rockets. The Security Council again met in emergency session, but Russia again vetoed the cease-fire resolution. At American pressure, the U.N. Plenary met in extraordinary session and passed the cease-fire resolution. But the drafting of the final text took a number of days, as the original draft called for an "immediate" cease-fire, while the Indonesian amendment used the expression "as soon as possible." The parties finally compromised on "speedy." By then, the fighting had reached the hearts of the large cities. The U.S. threatened to apply economic sanctions against the belligerents unless they stopped fighting within 5 days, and India's Nehru appealed to Nasser to be humane with the Jewish civilians. Quite unexpectedly, Saudi Arabia nationalized Aramco. President Eisenhower ordered the Navy's partial de-mothballing and sent a letter to Marshal Bulganin. The Arab Supreme Command agreed to the cease-fire.

On the shores of bombed-out Tel Aviv and Haifa 82,616 Jewish survivors were sheltering in camps under U.N. protection.

•

AND then world conscience awakened.

Public opinion was gripped by such consternation, that its echoes reverberated even in the Eastern Bloc. "History has tragically caught up with the Imperialists' puppet state" — Isvestia wrote. "Israel was a reactionary, feudalistic body, its government an oppressive military dictatorship, but the sufferings of innocent population cannot fail to awaken compassion in the camp of peace, which always fearlessly champions the cause of the small nations. It cannot be denied however, that Israel called its doom upon itself by the provocative attitude it adopted. The artificial miniature state had for some time now been the West's arsenal and the Jews, armed to their teeth, took on increasingly arrogant airs towards their peaceful neighbours. The Jewish nation, whose history is so imbued with suffering, will now again have to seek refuge among hospitable nations. As always, the Soviet Union will ensure full rights for its citizens of Jewish origin." After this article in Isvestia, there was no more mention of the affair in the Soviet press. Czechoslovakia simply ignored the Mid-Eastern war, but a few courageous voices in the Polish press stated that their joy over Nasser's victory was not unmixed. Marshal Tito sent Nasser a long congratulatory telegram, while in the name of the working Hungarian people, Premier Imre Nagy sent his best wishes.

The West did not mince its sympathy for Israel. The most famous politicians sounded warning notes. Sir Winston called Israel's liquidation "the century's badge of infamy" and the usually so reserved Sir Anthony declared: "We witnessed sad events indeed, which make the strengthening of the United Nations Organization imperative." Hugh Gaitskell eulogized Israel at a memorable session of the House of Commons: "They were our friends"—he cried, "heroes and socialists! We shall always cherish their beloved memory!"

Public opinion in the progressive Asiatic states also reacted. Krishna Menon, India's chief U.N. representative, is said to have declared at a private meeting: "We are forced to condemn the reckless step of our Arab brethren."

At his Tel Aviv victory parade, Nasser stood surrounded by Soviet officers. In Iraq, the Communist Party staged a coup and seized power. King Saud declared his regime a People's Democracy. State Department circles expressed apprehension lest the Soviets gain a certain degree of influence in the Middle East. President Eisenhower submitted an extraordinary bill to Congress for the immediate admittance of 25 thousand Israel refugees...!"

The President's speech sparked unprecedented world-wide enthusiasm. Switzerland immediately offered 2,000 transit visas and Guatemala increased its quota for Jewish immigrants from 500 to 750. Socialistic Labour the world over held spontaneous rallies and sharply condemned Arab aggression. In a number of Western capitals, students demonstrated in front of the Arab legations. Some window panes were smashed. The International Pen Club branded the Arabs' barbaric action at a public meeting. UNESCO appropriated $200,000 for Israel refugees. The Brazilian Parliament observed a minute of silence "in the cause of Israel justice." Japan and South Korea sent medicaments. The Scandinavian countries announced their willingness to admit any number of Israel orphans. Under pressure of public opinion, the New Zealand government proposed a pact of eternal friendship with Israel's memory. Australian P.M. Menzies called the Arab aggression "infamous." At the national conference of American Jewish organizations, the Assistant Secretary of State made a solemn promise (with the President's approval) to the effect that "in future the U.S. would devote greater attention to the problems of small nations and prevent the recurrence of similar excesses." While expressing their deep regret, the State Department spokesmen stressed that up to a certain point, Israel herself was to blame for her fate, as she had not prevented the Arab attack in time.

The world press gave Israel its unreserved sympathy. In the "Herald-Tribune" commemorative issue, the Alsop brothers glorified Israel's democratic character, stressing the great loss the world had suffered with the demise of the small model state. Ed Murrow openly came out for Zionism on TV and declared that "every American Jewish family was entitled to be proud of the heroic Israel nation." The until then unsympathetic Manchester Guardian fervently beat its chest and declared that Israel had been perfectly right and that "its tragedy would for centuries burn like an accusing torch under the window of the world's conscience."

The necessity for a political settlement was first pointed out by Marshal Bulganin, who proposed to convene a 5-Power conference in Cairo "with the participation of all interested parties." The Soviet Government made another goodwill gesture by requesting Nasser not to demand excessive material compensation for the permission to evacuate the Israel refugees. This humane Soviet step made an extremely favourable impression the world over.

The Israel refugees, scattered over the four corners of the earth, were overwhelmed with affection and admiration. They inspired such a wave of enthusiasm for Israel as had not been witnessed since the creation of the Jewish State. In most countries, main thoroughfares were named after Israel and the U.N. memorial session decided almost unanimously (!) not to fill the chair of the Jewish delegate, but to leave it vacant, also to let the Zionist flag stay among those of U.N. member states. Enthusiasm reached its climax when the Russian Foreign Minister unexpectedly proposed the holding of an "Israel Day." World Peace again had good prospects, humanity, was again filled with hope for a brighter and happier future. Israel itself became the international symbol of Justice and Morality.

•

ISRAEL did not wait until May 1957, but rashly smashed the Egyptian war machine in the Sinai Peninsula and thereby lost the opportunity to win the whole world's sympathy. And that is a great pity. God knows when we shall again have such a chance.

EPHRAIM KISHON
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U.S. POLICY DEFEATS OWN ENDS

RUSSIANS LIKELY TO EMERGE STRONGER, NASSER 'BIGGER THAN EVER' AS RESULT OF SNUB OF SUEZ OPERATION

By HAL LEHRMAN

WASHINGTON.—THE outlines of American objectives in the current East Mediterranean crisis seemed quite clear when stated in resolute tones by authoritative Washington sources in this correspondent. These objectives were represented to be threefold:

- To limit or contain Soviet penetration of the Arab world;
- To use the occasion offered by the break-up of the old Mid-East patterns under Anglo-French-Israel military action to achieve a favourable and permanent settlement of both the Palestine and the Suez disputes;
- To revive and repair the groggy Western alliance.

But the ways and means of attaining these objectives were being stated somewhat less precisely by those responsible for devising them. As observed by other interested and sympathetic parties, the objectives were hardly visible at all in the particular line of action which the U.S. seemed bent on employing to attain them.

Top U.S. Policy Makers, seen here after a recent White House conference on the Middle East crisis, are Secretary of State Dulles, President Eisenhower, and Defence Secretary Wilson. Express Photo

U.S. Explanation

WHAT is America's policy vis-a-vis the Arabs, Israel and the Soviets in the Middle East, and how does official Washington contemplate reaching the objectives of that policy?

The U.S. emphatically wants final settlements to emerge from the present turmoil. We, the American policy-makers insisted, do not want to let the situation slip back to where it was. All our spokesmen, from the President and Mr. Dulles down, have reiterated this firmly. In fact, we have offered resolutions to the General Assembly for the creation of committees specifically empowered to confront the Palestine and Suez issues.

These committees would be only a beginning, continue our experts; we expect to urge other measures toward a solution as events develop. Nor do we hold any brief for Nasser, or nurse any enthusiasm for him. We always opposed his Suez behaviour and we always wanted him to make peace with Israel. We are clearly on record on both counts. Further, we consider him a pernicious source of unrest for the whole Middle East.

But force is not the way to bring Nasser to book, the American exposition continued. Leaders in other Arab states had long been telling us that they did not like Nasser either — but that violence against him would compel them to rally to his side.

The U.S. had been making progress in the Arab world *against* Nasser. The oil-producing countries were getting tired of his frenzied policies, to which he was committing them without consultation and against their interests. King Saud was worrying about Egypt's ideological interference inside his feudal realm. Saudi subsidies to a pro-Nasser press in the other countries were drying up. Christian Lebanon was troubled by the dangers of Islamic passions being fanned by Nasser's super-nationalism. Hashemite Iraq and Jordan were uneasy because of Nasser's imperialist ambitions and his mad flirtation with Russia.

Even inside Egypt, the Western-educated elements were beginning to be pretty sick of their dictator, his personality, and his pro-Kremlin direction. Meanwhile, economic pressure against him was increasing. Capital investment in Egypt had slumped. Business there was at a standstill. The Soviets were dumping Egyptian cotton. All this seemed likely to force the Colonel to come to reason.

But then came the military attack on Egypt — so ran the argument — which spoiled everything by leaving anti-Nasser Egyptians and all Arab governments no choice except to express solidarity with him against the "imperialists" and "colonialists."

How can the U.S. repair the damage? World opinion sees now that it was wrong to let the Israel and Suez crisis drift. There is a new determination in the General Assembly this time to wring out settlements and stamp them with permanent guarantees. The first thing to do is to eliminate the effects of aggression. How else do we convince the Arabs and Asia that peaceful settlements should follow?

High-Sounding Principles Invoked

THE Emergency Force, moreover, they continue, is not an instrument of the U.S. and her allies. It belongs to the U.N. If it is to operate on the sovereign soil of Egypt, it must have Egypt's consent to acceptable terms for its entry. It is up to the U.N. and its Secretary-General — not up to the U.S. — to find such terms, and to decide the scope and function of the international army.

Once the aggressors have withdrawn and the *status quo ante* has been restored, then it will be time enough to concentrate on long-range settlements.

The U.S. policy makers envisage that plans for such settlements will be proposed and debated within the U.N. The mature results of these deliberations would then be conveyed to the disputants, with a directive that they negotiate and bargain on details within the framework of the general decision — and reach an agreement.

The U.S. stands by to help the peace succeed through major programmes of economic aid — among them loans to Israel for compensation to resettled Palestine refugees: the Jordan Valley water plan for Syria, Jordan, and Israel: and even possibly the controversial Aswan Dam for Egypt, which we once rejected.

Would Nasser be difficult? Our informants do not expect so. He has squandered his material resources and his reputation in fruitless military posturing. The Canal is blocked, and useless to him. Economically, he is almost bankrupt. He knows how near he was to destruction, and how close to falling under Soviet control.

Will Hang Himself

He'll be more reasonable from now on. If not — if he stands up against a settlement when all other litigants and the international community desire one — then he will only isolate and discredit himself.

Nasser is shrewd but not wise. For months the other Arab leaders were pleading with us to reduce his prestige so that they might get out from under him. Now everybody knows he was saved by the U.S. and the U.N. If he gets "tough" again, he'll only hang himself.

Israel needs peace, not territory. The maritime world wants a free Suez waterway, not conquests. Until now, every side has approached a settlement intemperately, seeking maximum satisfaction of its own interests. This method has failed. The only alternative is a settlement imposed by the international conscience. In full awareness of the implications, the U.S. government has taken a position based on moral rectitude. We must make no moral errors that would jeopardise that position. The U.N. itself is at stake.

American Estimates Off the Mark

THUS, informally, went the new American idealism. Paradoxically, the realists most likely to assail this idealistic view lacked the realistic strength to back up their convictions. The U.S., the idealist, held all the power. Israel clearly could do little except try to persuade.

The prestige of Britain and France had shrunk vastly after their Suez failure. In the light of their apparently frightened retreat before the Soviets, the dominant new fact was that the two European NATO powers could no longer pursue a Middle East policy independent of their American partner. Henceforth, the latter's support was essential for confrontation of the Russians there. Indeed, the paramount Anglo-French consideration, at almost any price, now appeared to be the reconstruction of the Western alliance — which, French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau was pathetically conceding, "is our only safeguard against sharing the fate of Hungary."

But this did not mean that the British and French had abandoned hope of persuading the U.S. to adopt an *effective* three-power policy in the Middle East, especially since they regarded the true American interest as identical with their own and that of the rest of the free world. In the pursuit of such effectiveness, they — and other sources, including certain important American observers — found much to alarm them in the above U.S. view.

According to these critics, the U.S. was wrong in her estimate of many major elements in the present crisis: the U.N., the Arab world, Nasser, the Russians — and even the capacity of the U.S. herself to achieve a solution.

U.N. Combination of Pressure Groups

THE U.N., first of all, was not the above-the-battle moral arbiter which the U.S. supposed it to be. Its members voted out of specific interest, not out of corporate altruism. The Soviet veto, it was pointed out, would frustrate the rule of reason in the Security Council. The combination of Soviet satellites with the Arabs and the Asiatic bloc would block the two-thirds majority needed for desirable decisions in the General Assembly. The U.N. therefore was a weak reed on which to rely for any Middle East settlements based on morality.

Moreover, how long was American policy-making in the Middle East entitled to go on being desperately wrong in its Arab appraisals? Had not all the basic preconceptions of the American "experts" about Nasser and the Arab unity been exploded by recent events?

Ambassador Henry Byroade had persuaded the State Department that the Czech arms coup was a one-time transaction which would not bring Soviet agents into the Middle East under the guise of technicians and instructors. The absurdity of this assurance has been revealed by the recent evidence of Soviet arms in Egypt in a quantity and of a quality far beyond all reports — and beyond the capacity of the Egyptians even to use.

Up to the last moment, the State Department had believed that Nasser was a redoubtable military leader who stood at the head of a formidable Arab world. But now, under Israel attack, Nasser's elite divisions had crumbled, many of his officers had fled, his troops had shown little stomach for gunpowder — and not a single "loyal" ally had come to his aid.

Where then was the vaunted Arab solidarity? Even the rabidly pro-Nasser premier of Jordan, Suleiman Nabulsi, just elected on a do-or-die programme to throw out the British and annihilate Israel, had balked.

When Nasser appealed for help, Nabulsi had gone for advice to — of all people! — the British ambassador to Jordan. The latter had advised him to ask Nasser what help Egypt could provide the Jordanians were the Israelis to attack them, too. Nasser, according to reliable account, was by then too busy to reply.

No, said the critics, the fact was that Nasser's regime would have caved in entirely if hostilities against him had continued another 48 hours. Few would have rejoiced more than his Arab colleagues. With the possible exception of the Syrians, who were now being led by a clique of young officers devoted to Nasser and Moscow, all the Arab states had had enough of the Egyptian for the reasons already noted — and because the hot breath of the Kremlin was getting too close.

But what were the Arabs, and other peoples in Nasser's orbit, to think now? First they saw the British, French and Israelis cease fire. Then they saw Nasser actually beginning to dictate the terms of their withdrawal. Worst of all, they saw Moscow and Washington anxiously engaged in rehabilitating him!

For a country like Ethiopia, which, like other small states of the area, had reason to resent Nasser's imperialist meddling, the spectacle was most troubling. In the days when Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold was pleading with Nasser to be reasonable about the Emergency Force, the Ethiopian delegate was overheard asking perplexedly: "Was he beaten or wasn't he?"

Egypt's Defeat Turned Into Victory

NASSER, himself was losing no time in co-operating in his own rehabilitation. He had seen how weak he was and how his choice lay between Egypt's becoming a complete Soviet satellite or making peace. Rescued by the incredible Russo-American coalition, he was being spared the necessity of choosing. Already he and his "heroic" chief of staff, General Abdul Hakim Amer, were delivering resonant speeches calculated to spin the fable of a "stab in the back": the Egyptians had been during the Israelis before them until the British and French had crept up from behind; the Egyptian air force had not been destroyed; the enemy had bombed wooden dummies craftily distributed on the air-strips, and so forth.

King Farouk had lost his throne because of a defeat at Israel hands that was less humiliating. But the Egyptian people, unable to get at the truth about this second defeat, would soon begin believing the Nasser version — and he would emerge bigger than ever and harder to dislodge. The Arab states would have to believe it too, given Nasser's Russo-American support — and fear him all the more for having failed him while the actual shooting was going on.

Down to Earth

Was it true, moreover — the critics asked — that the U.S. had to cling so steadfastly to a position of "moral rectitude"? She was not above using realistic pressure against her own friends. Consider, for instance, the calculating way she had withheld oil from fuel-hungry Western Europe in order to compel Anglo-French tractability on troop withdrawal. Why could she not use some of this firmness against the other side?

The U.S. now enjoyed vast prestige with the Arabs because of her stand against the Anglo-French and Israel invasions. Even Nasser, to win favour with his own subjects, found it necessary to boast he had American support. Why should not this influence be used, for once, to press for an Arab retreat?

Conceivably, the U.S. was exerting such influence, but behind the scenes in order to save Oriental faces. Yet there was no reason to assume this without actual evidence — one remembered the long record of American diplomatic setbacks already suffered in the Middle East for lack of such skilful backstairs operations.

A Golden Opportunity Lost

AT the moment of writing—it was argued — the immediate issues were the Emergency Force, the withdrawal of the belligerent armies, and procedures for clearing the Canal. "Marshal Dag" enjoyed considerable leeway in interpreting his General Assembly mandate, which called for the Force to function over a zone reaching from the Canal to the Israel frontier, and for free Canal passage to be assured. But Hammarskjold was, after all, subject to advice and influence from U.N. members. The U.S. was not the least considerable among those. Why should she not take a firm position and urge positive views upon him?

Since Washington admittedly desired effective solution of the Palestine and Suez problems, why did it not take advantage of the occasion to bring Egypt and the other Arab states face to face with Israel for peace negotiations, as the Arabs themselves had promised, and manoeuvre Nasser into negotiating with the maritime powers on Suez, as he had promised? What possible use was it to help Nasser regain all his old vantage-points? Was there anything in his dossier which suggested that he would be grateful and conciliatory thereafter?

Anglo-French replacement by a toothless international force before the Canal had been cleared, it was stressed, would enable Nasser to delay repairs until he got his own terms. On the other hand, an Emergency Force with real authority, acting as a constabulary army keeping the peace on Egyptian soil until a settlement, would keep Nasser's prestige deflated and goad him into getting rid of the Emergency Force by welcoming that settlement which the "international conscience" allegedly demanded.

If General Edison Burns merely changed his hat from commander of a weary Truce Supervision Organization to commander of an Emergency Force subject to Nasser's whims, then the sole result might be another decade of ambush and murder on Israel's borders, and a Canal that stayed under Egypt's capricious control.

Already there were terrifyingly ominous signs—especially in Iraq and Jordan — that Arab mobs, intoxicated by the U.S.-compelled Western retreat on all fronts, were beginning to force their regimes toward new extremist postures dictated by the street.

Holding Nasser in Check

AS a minimum, it was urged, the U.S. should proclaim unmistakably that her support of U.N. principles, and her opposition to unilateral force, did not mean support of Nasser. Better, her influence in the establishment of Suez-Sinai arrangements should be exerted to favour procedures which would hold Nasser in check without ratifying the results of the invasions. Best of all some recommended, the U.S. should initiate diplomatic talks concurrent with efforts in the U.N., where progress faced the veto and voting blocs.

All parties should be called to conference in Washington to seek a peace which then, with all the prestige of an agreement, would be offered to the U.N. for approval and guarantees. Could such an agreement be secured? Not if every point of actual vantage had already been surrendered in the area itself. But if made part of a consistent policy of firmness, it had a chance. The present mild methods, in the opinion of all observers with less than sublime faith in the U.N., had none.

This is the first of two articles.

Israel's Case at Bangkok

By a Special Correspondent

Mr. Sharett shown addressing the Interparliamentary Conference in Bangkok.

THAILAND is Burma's immediate eastern neighbour. Like Burma, it is one of the main centres of Buddhism. Its economy, like that of Burma, is based on rice and rubber. Yet there could hardly be two more strikingly contrasting neighbours than these two countries. One foreign observer tried to sum up the difference in these words: "When the Burmese have money to spare they build a pagoda; the Thais build a cinema."

This is a rather shallow over-simplification, but not without a kernel of truth. To the Burman, Buddhism is more than a matter of religious devotion: its tenets have left a deep imprint on his character and are largely responsible for his tolerant and mellow nature, as exemplified admirably in U Nu himself. The Thai does not let Buddhism interfere with his daily life or spoil his fun.

Thailand — meaning Land of the Free — is the only country in South-East Asia that has never been under colonial rule, chiefly because in the middle of the last century Great Britain and France found it convenient to keep it as an independent buffer state between their Indian and Indo-Chinese possessions.

The advantages of independence are obvious but at the same time Siam was long secluded from almost any contact with outside cultural, technical or administrative influences. And unlike the Japanese, the Thais never seriously tried to absorb what was useful in Western achievements. Thus, when the country was finally fully opened and the time came to adapt life to 20th century realities, the clash between the old and the new was even sharper here than it was in most of Asia and Africa.

As a result, the veneer of modernism still seems as thin as it is bright. Until a century ago, Thailand was a slave state, until 25 years ago an absolute monarchy, and today it is an autocracy ruled by the men who successfully rebelled against the King in 1932. There are limited "experiments in democracy," such as an imitation of Hyde Park soap-box oratory, but one may be fairly certain that these will not get out of hand. One half of the members of Parliament are appointed, though there is at present talk of a projected two-chamber Parliament, with the lower house fully elected.

It would, however, be incorrect to say that there is lively popular demand for a different state of affairs. The desires and ambitions of the ordinary Thai — who is a peasant in nearly nine out of ten cases — are modest, and he seems content if life flows quietly along his country's many rivers. There are plenty of fish in the rivers, and an abundance of excellent rice in the fields. What political strife there is takes place mainly between rival vested interests: the army chiefs, led by Prime Minister Field Marshal Phibulsonggram, and the police hierarchy. For some time now, there has been a truce between the two groups, based upon a division of the economy of Thailand into spheres of influence.

Since the war, Thailand has become an important crossroads in Asia, and a significant factor in American strategic planning. Here again, there is a contrast with Burma. The Burmese, though perhaps not neutral in their hearts between the two world power-groups, refuse to have any dealings with military blocs. They are also, incidentally, probably the only nation in the world to refuse unpaid-for economic aid from any single country. Thailand, on the other hand, is a member of the South East Asia Treaty Organization, whose headquarters are in Bangkok.

American aid, both economic and military, is generous and has no doubt been instrumental in modernizing the country's lines of communication and its army. If a certain percentage of this aid "gets lost somewhere," well, such is life. Whether for practical purposes the U.S. can in any emergency count on much more than the use of Thai territory — and on Siamese benevolence — is a moot point. There can, however, be no doubt of the fundamental opposition of Thailand's political leadership to the Soviet bloc.

Modest Affair

THE main event in Bangkok last month was the 45th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union, where Moshe Sharett headed Israel's delegation. In comparison to the Asian Socialist Conference in Bombay and the UNESCO Conference in New Delhi, this turned out to be an affair of limited significance. There was the usual amount of political propaganda on both sides with Hungary — and to a somewhat lesser degree the Middle Eastern crisis — the main topics.

Israel came under the expected fire from the Soviet bloc, which lumped us together with Britain and France. Of the Arab states, only Iraq was represented. Her delegate attacked Israel on basic matters, such as her right to be there at all, but interestingly made no more than a perfunctory reference to the Sinai campaign. Among the other Moslem delegations, the Pakistan delegate unburdened himself of an all-embracing statement: "As for Israel, it is well known that she is an aggressor." Only the Sudanese representative was more expansive.

Mr. Sharett replied with a concise expose of the background of the present crisis. His statement was attentively received, helping focus behind-the-scenes discussion more accurately.

The conference finally adopted a number of resolutions on various topics such as disarmament, the economic development of Asia, and others. All these were couched in terms general enough to be passed unanimously.

The few days between the conference and Mr. Sharett's departure for Laos and Cambodia were taken up by official contacts with the Thai Government and by a press conference which was prominently reported not only in the few English-language papers but also in those which appear in Thai and in Chinese (there are at least 3m. Chinese among Thailand's population of 20 million).

The local press in general, during the entire period under review, has shown a balanced and quite dispassionate approach to the Egyptian affair. Reporting of relevent news was impartial, and editorially there has been nothing of the outraged morality that pervaded the Indian press. An English-language paper even went so far as to reprint systematically, instead of its own editorials, strongly anti-Nasser editorials that have appeared in some British papers, in the "New York Times" and in the Iranian press.

It is not quite clear what the feelings of the Thai government about Middle Eastern questions are. Probably they try to keep away from them as much as possible, but when this cannot be done, three factors must be reckoned with as influencing their position: their ties with the U.S., their membership in the Asian-African bloc and the 3m. Moslems in South Thailand (though these resemble the less-fanatic Malay Moslems and not the Middle Eastern Mohamedans).

Israel maintains a Legation in Bangkok, but the Minister resides in Tokyo and can come down only once a year. The day-to-day business is conducted by an honorary Consul-General, a well-known and very busy Bangkok physician, Dr. Perez Jacobson. He spares no effort, in time or resources, to spread a knowledge of Israel among the people of the land.

One of the most attractively arranged information periodicals put out by Israel's missions anywhere is the monthly bulletin edited and published by this entirely voluntary representative. But he is the first to insist that Bangkok is of such growing significance in this part of the world as to call for a regular, full-time diplomatic mission.

Third Avenue Turns Ritzy

PATRICK O'DONOVAN: American Scene

NO city in the world changes as often and as swiftly as New York. The buildings go up and come down as if they were limbs of some living organism perpetually renewing itself. To be 50 years' old makes a block of flats so venerable as to be slightly ludicrous. Yet even here nothing has changed quite as quickly as Third Avenue.

Third Avenue has always been famous. This wide, seven-mile canyon running, arrow straight, the length of Manhattan Island, used to be notorious for its colony of hopeless alcoholics, for its sleazy flop houses, for its neighbourhood settlements of the more underprivileged immigrant groups, for its delinquents, its steamy foreign delicatessens and its junk shops. It was also famous for its Elevated Railway — the "El" — a vast cast iron structure that shadowed and straddled the Avenue, and carried thundering trains past the second-floor windows of decayed and peeling houses.

Then they tore down the El and let the clear light of New York in. They tore up the cobble-stones and planted London plane trees along the sides. The most extraordinary things happened. Most of the drunks disappeared — except for a few who probably haven't noticed the change. The shopkeepers all started painting and redecorating their premises. Prices went up. The immigrants receded.

It is now one of the pleasantest places in New York. Its restaurants now include one that is without doubt the most expensive in the world. Its junk shops have become antique shops, crammed with the gilded, bronze and ormulu relics of the great, turn-of-the-century, New York mansions that no longer exist. Thousands of candelabra. Tons of old-fashioned bed sets. Forests of chairs. All, however, very expensive. Even the saloons are losing their melancholy Irish character, their almost monastic disregard for the amenities. The first step in this direction is to paint on the window: "Ladies cordially welcome."

Fire Fighters

ONE of the many things New Yorkers are proud of is their fire service. They have a very fire-conscious city. Every apartment must have access to a fire escape and, as a result, the fronts of old houses are laced with iron ladders and staircases where young people court in the hot weather and their fathers and mothers just sit.

In a mean back street near the United Nations the other day, smoke began to pour out of a top storey above a butcher's shop. Nothing much happened for a few minutes. And then, far away, you could hear the sirens. Like a splendid mechanical charge, the engines came pouring in from every direction. There were pumping vehicles with winking crimson lights. A crimson lieutenant, by the battalion commander. There was the long, tanking escape-ladder which has a second steersman at the rear to get the great swinging tail round the corners with at least a degree of safety.

Quite soon the street was packed. Police held the crowd back. Firemen in archaic black helmets and heavy coats ran indoors with axes in their hands. All down the street windows were being pushed up and middle-aged men, plump and balding, stripped to their undervests, hung over the sills to watch. There was the faint sound of things being broken. The firemen came out and lit cigarettes. Frankly disappointed, the crowd drifted away. With sirens screaming again, the great red machines sped away and the middle-aged New Yorkers closed their windows and went back into the cosy heat of the rooms.

Christmas Season

THE American radio is already dispensing recorded carols. The newspapers and magazines are thick with suggestions for gifts—"Would she object to a mink stole this year?" There are folksy items about the recruitment of Santa Claus. One employer lays down strict rules. "Be clean, don't allow tobacco or liquor or onions or garlic on your breath, leave off your spectacles, don't leave your post lest you disappoint a kiddy."

One Samaritan hires Bowery alcoholics at three dollars a day — which is well below the minimum wage—to stand on New York street corners in a red suit and a beard. They ring bells and collect for charity. He insists that several have been reformed by this good work. He insists that only a few drink away the "take." He foresees a splendid Christmas for this year.

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AVIATION COLUMN

Trouble with Guided Missiles

By AIRBORNE

THE guided missile has led to almost open quarrelling between the U.S. Army and Air Force. Each service has its own technical and research programmes which overlap and are jealously guarded.

Now Mr. Charles Wilson, the American Secretary for Defence had stepped in and put his foot down. The Army will henceforth be limited in its development of rockets to a 320 kilometre range, that is to say rockets with a tactical purpose for use on the battlefield and the enemy's lines of communication.

The Army is also to be deprived of its own air force and the aircraft under its control are to be limited to small reconnaissance and observation machines. It will also be allowed transport aircraft for men and materials but that is all.

The Air Force is to control all land-based missiles with a range beyond 320 kilometres. But the Air Force, too, has had its wings plucked. Because the army can fulfil many of its close support requirements with its "short range" rocket weapons, it will not need these functions once carried out by the Air Force. So that august body is now to be cut down to 137 Wings; or rather its goal is to be reduced to that figure.

Intercontinental Missile

All this internecine conflict at the Pentagon stems from the amazing development in missiles. In exactly a year's time, no more, the U.S. Air Force expects to be testing its first new intercontinental missile. Called the Navaho, it travels at a speed of nearly 3,500 kilometres per hour, has an altitude of some 20,000 metres and a range of approaching 10,000 kilometres. Its warhead would probably be a small atomic bomb.

Its sister weapon is likely to have its first test in 18 month's time. This is the Atlas. The Americans call it the "ultimate" weapon. It is the real "intercontinental ballistic weapon," according to Washington OFNS correspondent Patrick O'Donovan. It is designed to travel at 25,000 kilometres per hour and reach a maximum altitude of 1,000 kilometres. Its warhead could be a full-sized hydrogen bomb.

But the Atlas is still a long way off testing.

It is said that the problem of guidance has been largely solved on paper, goes on O'Donovan, but there is still the problem of "re-entry" into the atmosphere — when the missile plunges towards the earth and the enemy like a meteor. Almost all meteors that do this burn away to nothing in the friction of the atmosphere. And, finally, its cost will be close to that of a battleship.

Auto Helps Plane

Coming back from the stratosphere to the humble light plane, a story of an interesting landing comes from Norfolk, Virginia. It seems that a Mr. Manning Rooks took off one day and was promptly told by radio that his right landing wheel was useless.

A veteran pilot, Mr. Edward Hornbaker, jumped into a car with two companions and drove to the landing strip.

Mr. Rooks was talked down by radio with his good left wheel on the ground and his right wingtip atop the speeding car.

Mr. Hornbaker's companions seized the struts of the plane and both car and plane were brought to a standstill without damage to either.

Freedom of the Air

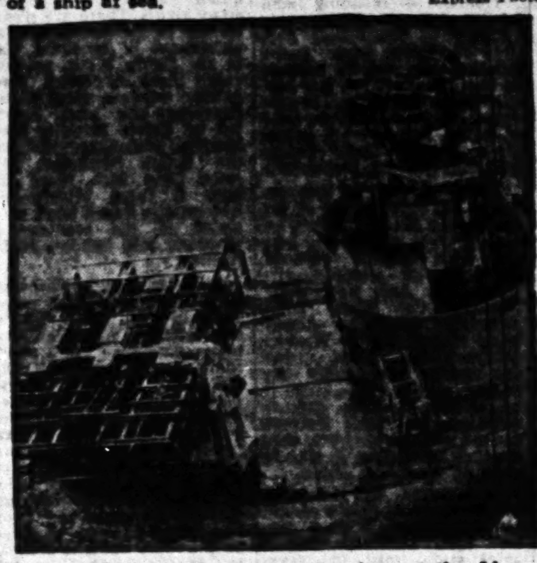
Denmark, Norway and Sweden have protested to the British Government over the suspension of traffic rights for the Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) operating out of Hong Kong writes Rawle Knox from that city. The issue may be taken up in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) as a test case of bigger countries protecting their airlines by squeezing out competition, he says. "Hong Kong is supposed to thrive on free trade," said one airline representative there; "and in any port in the world you can choose which ship you want to travel in. But there's no such freedom in the air."

SAS have been picking up passengers in Hong Kong for the past two years, on a year to year permit from the Hong Kong Government. The permit was cancelled three months ago, and all subsequent representations have failed. At the time of the cancellation, SAS, with one flight a week, was carrying out of Hong Kong about the same number of passengers as BOAC, with six flights a week.

The reason given by the Hong Kong Government, perfectly valid by ICAO's own regulations, is that SAS's "end to end" traffic is insufficient to warrant her having rights in Hong Kong. (By this is meant the number of passengers flown all the way between the two terminals of the route). Small countries like those of Scandinavia, and also Holland, who have a great record of air pioneering, complain that this system puts them at a hopeless disadvantage; they can never show the same "end to end" traffic as countries like the U.S., Britain or France.

In this particular instance airline representatives here (not merely those of SAS) feel that the regulation has been invoked merely because BOAC was finding SAS competition too successful.

Tests are carried out continuously by Britain's Ministry of Supply on surface-launched and air-launched guided missiles. Scene of the experiments is the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Aberforth, Wales, where facilities are provided for the weapons' makers and designers. Pictured top is a general purpose vehicle at launch; bottom is a floating roller platform, on which weapons can be tested under conditions similar to those of a ship at sea. Express Photo



Music for Winter Evenings

By PAUL KOHN

WINTER winds and wet nights and semi black-out don't make stepping out of doors very tempting these nights. Indoors too, the pinch of heat and lighting restrictions is being felt, unless you have a gramophone, a few pounds to spare and are a lover of music.

With these advantages and the local long-playing record library, you can bring into your home some of the finest music ever played anywhere. The cold spell plus a few advertisements in the newspapers recently brought hundreds of adults and teenagers to a corner in "The Listener" shop at 21a Rehov Ben Yehuda in Tel Aviv (and to the Jerusalem and Haifa branches too), and had them carrying out armloads of Bach, Bizet and Benny Goodman.

"The Listener" library, established four years ago by Herbert Ruscol, a young Bostonian who used to play the French horn with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, now numbers over 2,000 records. "Opening such a library here was a big gamble," he says. There was no criterion for such a venture here; long playing records were difficult to get, costing IL20 or more a piece; and no one would be interested in borrowing them if the deposit was too high. Today, Mr. Ruscol points out with satisfaction that the risk has paid off — very few records have been lost, he has managed to replenish stocks with the latest records, and those in highest demand, and the library has expanded 20-fold.

The life of a library record is in strict proportion to the seriousness of the music, says Mr. Ruscol. A Wagner, Brahms and Verdi record may remain in good shape for a lifetime whereas the same quality Tchaikowsky or Danny Kaye disc is not likely to last much more than a few weeks. The "Yeke" music lover is not likely to spill lebenia over a Beethoven record, Mr. Ruscol explains.

Payment Monthly

To borrow one record at a time from the library costs IL2.750 per month. Two records maybe had for IL4.500 and each additional one for IL1.500. Records may be changed twice weekly. The deposit charge is IL4 for one record and IL6, IL8.350 and IL10.350 for two, three or four records respectively. The deposit may be withdrawn at any time. A record catalogue is issued to all clients and records may be booked in advance.

From the milling record rummagers of these wintry evenings, Herbert Ruscol and his shop assistants have a pretty clear-cut picture of the "types" of borrowers and the records each prefers. It will probably not surprise many to hear that immigrants from Germany have a predilection for "heavy" music and Austrians and Hungarians for operas and composers of their former homelands. But were you aware that the *sabras* go in for the extremes, either Bach and Brahms or hot jazz? They also love American and Russian folk music and Negro spirituals. Records of local performers are in very little demand, apparently because they can be heard regularly over the radio.

The most popular booking at present is for the music from "My Fair Lady," the Broadway show, followed by Tchaikowsky's "Swan Lake." Wagner and Richard Strauss, the "banned" composers of the IPO, are also in great demand. The Robert Shaw Chorale, and Eartha Kitt were often acquired after just before their visits here and have remained in demand. Burl Ives and Frankie Laine are also top hits in the record library.

Many IPO subscribers borrow records of a piece of music to be played by the Orchestra in order to acquaint themselves with the composition. Naturally, records that are virtually impossible to get are also in great demand at the library. Paul Robeson and Oistrakh, not exported from the U.S., have been acquired elsewhere. Hi-Fidelity records are also in fashion now.

Customers at "The Listener" include hospitals, soldiers' clubs, Galei Zahal, and kibbutzim and border settlements from the far North to Eilat, where regular concerts are given.

Mr. Ruscol feels that the local young generation is very serious-minded as far as music is concerned. "It is hard to believe, but the young *sabras* have an even greater love and knowledge of music than their parents who grew up in Europe," he said. Many have been brought up in a musical atmosphere at home, but others were propelled to musical appreciation by their not finding other entertainment here completely satisfying.

Whereas elsewhere the main aim of an adolescent may be a car or fine clothes, in Israel having a gramophone in his or her room is many an adolescent's dream. Many a group of teen-age music lovers spends its savings on records.

Recently, one soldier hiked to Tel Aviv from the Sinai, took out records from the library, played them and brought them back, and travelled back to his unit again — all on a 24-hour leave pass. He and many like him will not feel this winter's fuel cuts unduly with good records to listen to.

Science Fiction Equipment For Stratosphere Explorers

By THOMAS R. HENRY

WASHINGTON —

THE U.S. Navy is preparing to launch its first ships in a shoreless, frozen, uncharted sea 20 miles in the sky.

On these voyages, the crewmen — all trained scientists — will be subjected to privations and risks exceeding even those which accompany submarines to the oceans' depths. Indeed, the limit on their explorations of the "sea" — the stratosphere — is the length of time they can endure the hardships and tensions.

The craft used on these missions will resemble nothing in the nation's floating armada, it has been learned from Navy sources. The vessels will be open aluminium gondolas attached to "super-skyhooks" — balloons made of plastic only two-thousandths of an inch thick and more than 3,000,000 cubic feet in volume.

Preparing for the naval invasion of inner space, airborne sailors have already made simulated flights in laboratories to test launching techniques, balloon performance, safety and equipment. In addition, one exploratory stratosphere voyage has been completed, with the voyagers carrying gear tinged with tones of science-fiction.

The stratosphere navigators on that first voyage were aware that only brief jaunts have been made into the upper regions by planes and manned balloons, leaving the stratosphere a little-known region. Little is also known of the physical effects on a human of a prolonged sojourn at great altitudes.

On the preliminary flight, every heartbeat of the two navy pioneers, Lieut. Cmdr. M. L. Lewis, who has been in Navy balloon work since World War II, and M. D. Ross, of the Office of Naval Research, which inaugurated flights nearly 10 years ago, was radioed to ground observers via a broadcasting electrocardiograph.

The device involved short-button-size electrodes glued on the men's chests and amplifiers the size of cigarette packages. Pulse, respiration and heart action were recorded to determine any changes that might take place at great altitudes.

The strato-lab story goes back to 1946 when the office of Naval Research set out to gather information in high-altitude physics, nuclear energy and cosmic radiation. The basic problem was to find a vehicle capable of carrying a payload to 100,000 feet and remaining there 10 hours.

With planes, rockets and rubber balloons ruled out, it was decided to use a thin, plastic material which would minimise the weight of the craft. Experiments soon showed that it was feasible to use such balloons to carry scientific instruments to high altitudes for periods of from a few hours to a day or more.

By this means much information could be obtained from recording instruments. The first of the skyhooks, as the new balloons were called, was launched in 1947 and soared up 20 miles carrying instruments weighing 63 pounds. Since then more than 1,000 such flights have been made from various places in the U.S. and Canada and from ships at sea.

Four years ago a new technique was developed to send up rockets which have reached heights of more than 50 miles.

But from the first, the vision has been that of man-carrying skyhooks. There were many difficulties in the way, but the objective has now been realized.

(NANA)

Turbine Car Hit of Year

By HAIM BEN ZVI

THE headlines of this year's London Motor Show were made by the Rover Turbine Car — T 3.

This is the second time this decade that the Rover Company writes a glorious page in the history of the motor-car, the first being in 1950 when it produced a motor vehicle propelled by a gas turbine. That automobile was a traditional Rover car into which an entirely new power unit was installed. This time the whole car is of a new design specially built around the gas turbine power unit.

By exhibiting its new turbine car, the Rover company has regained supremacy in the very hotly contested race in the field of automobile gas turbines. The "Big Three" in the U.S. — G.M., Ford and Chrysler — and Austin, Renault and Fiat in Europe are feverishly experimenting with automobile turbine models.

The model T-3 power unit develops 110 BHP and its compressor turbine rotates at a speed of up to 52,000 RPM.

The power unit is placed at the rear and is connected to the transmission through a 1:7.45 gear. The vehicle has a four-wheel drive, the rear axle being of the De Dion type. A freewheel is placed on the propeller shaft that drives the front axle so that the two sets of wheels can turn at different speeds.

The car is easily operated: there are only two pedals, brakes and the accelerator. The clutch and the gearbox are done away with.

The performance of the Rover is extraordinary, a speed of 100 kph. being obtained within 10.5 seconds.

The T-3 is a 2-seater coupé with a glass-reinforced plastics body.

Fibre Molecules Controlled

By JOHN DAVY

LONDON (OFNS). —

CHEAPER, stronger and lighter artificial fibres may result from current research by chemists into a class of substances called "isotactic polymers." Polymers are long, chain-like molecules, consisting of rows of identical groups of atoms linked together to form long filaments, which can then be made into fibres.

Both terylene and nylon are polymers. Unfortunately, the raw materials they are made from are fairly expensive. The raw material for nylon is adipic acid which costs \$0.75 a kilo. But if polymers suitable for fibres could be made from a cheaper substance like propylene, at less than \$0.10 a kilo, the cost of the finished produce would fall correspondingly.

Propylene can fairly easily be made into a polymer called polypropylene, but the chain-like molecules of this substance have little side-chains at intervals down their length which project in all directions. This means that they cannot be packed closely together as is needed for making fine strong fibres.

Recently an Italian chemist, Professor Natta, working in Milan, succeeded in producing a form of polypropylene in which the side chains spiral regularly round the main chain. This is called isotactic polypropylene, and polymers with similar regular arrangements of side-chains are called isotactic polymers. With such a regular structure, the polypropylene molecules can be packed together very closely, and can be drawn out into a fibre. Experimental fibres of isotactic polypropylene made by Professor Natta in his laboratory are stronger, tougher and lighter than nylon. They might be suitable for stockings, motor tyres and many other applications.

There are many problems to be solved. For instance, it is quite difficult to make these isotactic polymers — special catalysts and carefully controlled conditions are needed. Much work will be necessary to discover if they can be made on an industrial scale. But the basic idea is encouraging. All kinds of isotactic polymers are possible, and each should be suitable for some sort of fibre.

New artificial fibres have so far been made by using different polymers with different chemical compositions. Professor Natta has shown that the shape or spatial arrangement of these long molecules can also be controlled. This is opening up quite new fields in polymer science.

Radio Review

Commercial Radio in Israel

A LIVELY discussion developed in last Thursday's "Pro and Con," with Aryeh Gelblum and Hannah Zemer arguing under the watchful eye of Eliahu Carmel over the advisability of commercial radio in Israel. The argument was concentrated and on occasions, I am glad to say, rowdy. Gelblum was piercing and logical and found a good foil in his argumentative opponent.

Gelblum kicked off with the general premise that he was in favour of the maximum freedom in all spheres. If there is a free press in the country, why not a free radio? This comparison bedevilled the early stages of the discussion and eventually both parties agreed to throw it out as misleading.

The next point was that a single radio cannot cater for all artists, and it is only fair to performers that they are not faced with a monopoly. In reply, Hannah Zemer claimed that commercial radio will not develop unknown talents, and that an official station such as Kol Yisrael can deliberately adopt a policy of raising standards and taste. This was countered by pointing to the tremendous efforts made by commercial stations in the U.S. to develop talent — even to the extent of sending a scouting team to Israel.

Mr. Gelblum next said that commercial radio ensured that people listened, by giving them what they wanted and also ensuring they had a choice. Miss Zemer did not come back immediately with the obvious doubt as to whether it is always desirable to give people what they want. Instead she pointed rightly to the potential shortage of advertisers in Israel, and went on to say that if they banded together they could perhaps set up one commercial station which would therefore be a monopoly after all. There was, however, no consideration of the possibility of a commercial station co-existing with an official one as is to be found, say, in South African, Australian or British television. Gelblum went back to the principle and stated, "I only want to give people the chance to advertise: whether it succeeds is another story."

Miss Zemer then pulled a red herring across the proceedings by describing the setting-up of a imaginary commercial station, positing the inevitability of its applying to the Development Budget for a loan. She then got on to a specific case in point by saying that she did not necessarily believe the present set-up of Kol Yisrael to be ideal. This led Gelblum to postulate that a radio station which is part of the Prime Minister's Office is prone to political influences in its appointments and content. He pointed to the discrepancy between the time allowed to the Government and Opposition in various features, and attacked the allotment of time according to the proportion of Knesset representation (a system taken from the B.B.C.). He maintained that the Government could use its influence to cancel a discussion on the Shurat Hamitnadvim or prevent certain people from participating even in innocent features (for which he quoted as example the abstract case of a mythical person named Eliezer Livneh). Hannah Zemer retorted that the radio is under public criticism in the Knesset for any shortcomings of this nature.

In the last minutes, the important question of the effect of commercial radio upon standards and taste was touched upon all too briefly. In summing up, Miss Zemer maintained that she was in favour of freedom but against anarchy (although there was no indication that commercial radio means anarchy or that the American system was the last word).

It was a stimulating feature and, trying to rid myself of preconceptions, I found the case for commercial radio the more persuasive. It would certainly appear that the Government's recent rejection of a proposal to introduce commercial radio in Israel was too summary and deserves fuller and more open consideration.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: The story of Eartha Kitt (Galei Zahal, tonight at 9.15); Round-Table Discussion on Espionage and Treason Laws (Kol Yisrael, Sun. at 8.25); Aristophanes' "Plutus" (Mon. at 8); Richard Llewellyn's "How Green Was My Valley" (Tues. at 5.30); I.P.O. youth concert (Weds. at 5.30); Kurt Weill's "Beggar's Opera" (Weds. at 10.30).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
327, 249, 33.3 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.): 6.35, 7.00 a.m. 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. News: English: 1.45 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including news): 8.00 a.m. 2.15, 6.00 and 11.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.37 Calisthenics. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" — Shalom Cohen. 12.30 Military Bands (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 3.30 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.00 "Youth Corner." 4.30 Light Music. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Saint-Saens: Violin Concerto No. 3 in B-minor, op. 61 (Soloist: Zino Francescatti); Bizet: Symphony in C. 7.15 "We present tonight." 7.19 Bible Reading. 7.30 Shabbat Shalom. 8.00 Talk by Y. Klinov. 8.10 "Personal Sketches." 8.45 Readings by Y. Bertonov. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Haydn: String Quartet in C ("The Bird"), op. 33; Debussy: String Quartet in G-minor; Borodin: String Quartet No. 2 in D (played by the Kol Yisrael String Quartet: Mishory — Alroi — Pinczuk — Menne). 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Light Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.45 Israel Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Sweelinck: "Choral Variations; Brahms: "Song of Destiny", op. 54 (Conductor: Bruno Walter); J. Ch. Bach: Sinfonia Concertante in E-flat-major (Conductor: Felix Guenther). 9.45 New Inventions. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Light Music. 11.30 "Curtain Up." 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 "Stage and Screen." 3.15 Musical Matinee. 3.45 Opera: Rossini: "The Barber of Seville" — Act Two, Scene One. 5.00 Story of the Week. 5.15 Schubert: 1) Ballet Music No. 1 in G from "Rosamunde" (Conductor: Bruno Walter); 2) Symphony No. 2 in D (Conductor: Georg [illegible]). 6.45 Science Studio. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.19 "[illegible]." 7.40 Art and Culture. 8.00 Questions and Answers — [illegible]. 8.30 "Hamavdil and Melaveh Malka." 8.55 Bible Reading — [illegible] — Chapters 3 and 4. 9.10 Sport. 9.25 Newsreel. 9.30 "Israel Composers": Avraham Daus: Cantata "Geva" (Conducted by the Composer). 10.00 The World of Jazz. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
407, 460, 255, 48.9 & 33.3 M.

English News: 10.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: (33.3, 34.9 and 469 M.): Today: 1.45 "Light Fare." 2.15 Programme for Yemenites. 2.25 Close Down. 5.30 Torah Lesson for Ulpanim. 5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Concert Review. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Turkish. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 [illegible] cordings. 2.15 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.15 Close Down. 5.30 Spanish Songs. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Mograbit. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.8 M.): Today: Programme to South Africa: 6.30 News. 6.35 Week in the Knesset. 6.50 Readings for Shabbat, Va-Yechi. 7.00 From Week to Week. Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.35 Junior Corner. 6.50 Cantoral Music. 7.00 Yiddish Programme. Programme to the U.K.: Today: 11.30 a.m. News. 11.35 Readings for Shabbat, Va-Yechi. 11.50 "Vistas of Israel." 12.00 "Hebrew While you work." Tomorrow: 11.30 a.m. Shavua Tov, News Programme Highlights. 11.40 This Also Happened. 11.45 The Week in the Knesset. 12.00 Melaveh Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 215, 295 & 228 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Requests Programme for Hospitals. 6.30 Greeting the Shabbat. 6.45 Encore. 7.00 News. 7.10 Choir Tunes. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday Night Concert: Works by Faure, Kaminsky & Beethoven. 8.15 Excerpts from Operas. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Miss Kissy of South Carolina." 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Songs. 6.30 "The Night following Shabbat" — Programme by the Military Chief Rabbinate. 7.00 News. 7.10 Intermezzo. 7.30 "This week's events." 7.40 Folk Dances. 8.00 [illegible] Tune. 8.30 "Musical Diary." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.95, 16.88, 16.92, 19.60 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. Today: News. News Talk. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. Review of the Weekly British Press and M.E. Affairs.

BRIDGE By JERUSALEMITE

SOLUTION OF HANUKKA PROBLEM

North: S. — H. A Q J 7 3 D. A 7 4 C. A K 10 9 8

West: S. K Q 4 3 2 H. K 10 4 D. Q J 10 5 C. J

East: S. 9 8 7 H. 9 8 6 5 D. 8 C. Q 7 6 5 4

South: S. A J 10 6 5 H. 2 D. K 9 6 3 2 C. 3 2

OUR problem was: "*West leads the king of spades, and South makes a small slam against every defence.*"

The slam cannot be played in spades: South would require two additional tricks which, theoretically, can only be recuperated through a triple squeeze—and there can be no triple squeeze in this case. Hearts as trumps are ruled out for lack of entries into the South hand. Clubs will not work, because a spade return by East would set him up a second trump winner. Consequently, if the slam is on, it must be in diamonds.

West's powerful trump holding can only be neutralised through a grand coup, and this requires a perfect timing. Some solvers tried to take the heart finesse in order to get rid of their "disturbing" second club, only to find out later that this club is their most precious asset, without which the grand coup becomes inoperative.

The solution is:

South wins the opening lead, discarding a club from dummy, and pushes the nine of diamonds through West, who must obviously cover. Dummy continues with the ace and another heart, which is ruffed in the closed hand. Now come spades from the jack downwards, discarding dummy's clubs. As soon as it pleases West to put up his queen, dummy ruffs, cashes the ace of clubs, and South re-enters once more his hand via a second heart ruff. He then runs off his remaining spades. After the tenth trick the position is:

North: S. — H. Q J D. 7 C. —

West: S. — H. — D. Q J 5 C. —

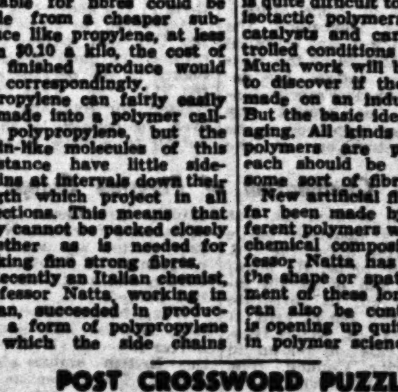
East: S. — H. 9 D. — C. Q 7

South: S. — H. — D. K 6 C. 3

The three of clubs now places West squarely into the lead, for a forced return of a trump right into declarer's remaining tenace.

The lucky winner of the three-month subscription to *The Post* is Mr. Philip Rabinowitz of the Weizmann Institute of Science.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 4. Not here yet. 7. Is hurriedly put up at times. 8. Mother of all. 10. Describes that stifling atmosphere. 12. Boy's weapon perhaps. 14. Animal with a sound heart. 15. A lot of tall glasses. 16. Maiden name. 17. Where there's quite a bit of vagrancy? 19. The country's in the ring. 21. Flag for an unhappy boy? 23. Observed and understood. 24. Free ticket to get you through the mountains? 26. A number of white nightshirts. 27. Get together for the sport. 28. A particular piece of white marble. 31. Historical Catherine. 32. Do you only do so when sound asleep? 34. Man of the sea. 35. Writer of notes. 36. Ball of shot.

DOWN. — 1. Some bananas, perhaps. 2. Would you hate to deprive a cab-horse of it? 3. Simply water. 4. You may paddle your own. 5. Fanciful tale. 6. Conqueror's name. 9. What you've got. 11. Once round the track. 12. Old tales, perhaps. 13. A bit of a bell. 18. Exist in Bucharest. 18. Is this tree not quite firm? 19. Person responsible for [illegible] trees. 21. He may have jam to. 22. [illegible] what to do when you're thirsty. 23. Opening word. 25. Not his. 26. Put up. 30. Something to eat, as in a drink. 31. Like Windsor's Wives. 32. Medicine ball. 33. Has a meal.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Peris. 4. O-port-o. 8. Job. 10. Acts. 12. Harpoons. 14. Sh-all-ot. 15. Gentle. 17. Scapegoat. 21. Kit. 22. Rue. 23. (pear)Ant. 25. Water-cart. 27. Pa's-try. 28. Emerald. 32. Kill time. 34. Nile. 35. Urn. 36. Laundry. 37. Be-an.

DOWN. — 1. Peas. 2. Rota. 3. So-ho. 5. Pup-pet. 6. Rio. 7. Oyster. 9. Bat. 11. Chick. 12. Slept 13. Game. 16. Tin-a. 18. Aida. 19. Gray. 20. Out. 22. Acorn. 24. Trill. 25. Spokes. 26. (under)Writer. 28 Emu(pl-ume-s). 29. Mere. 30. Aide. 31. Dean. 33. Leo.

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GIRLS ASK FOR FRONT LINE DUTY

By Lee Naiman

Parade Drill on graduation after a tough course. On right Chen Commanding Officer presents decoration for exceptional achievement.

GENERALLY speaking, as all generalities could be made when the weaker (?) sex is concerned, the world's military are unanimous in their common allergy to employing women in combat. Yet there are only a few armies left in the world which are still holding out entirely against the onslaught of women — the new West German Army, the Swiss Army, the Japanese Army, the Turkish Army and all Latin-American armies.

The German Army Command, for instance, is pressing the Adenauer Government to authorize the voluntary enlistment of women, claiming that the army's combat efficiency suffers from the absence of skirts. The Turkish Army is considering a volunteer women's service too, such as exists in the Egyptian Army, and only the Swiss are still holding out, determined never to let the women in. But, as one Israel officer (female) pointed out, "In Switzerland the women do not even have the right to vote, so what can you expect?"

However, even those armies which accept women in their midst as a necessary evil do their utmost to keep them away from actual combat. By and large, female soldiers fight only in revolutionary or civil wars. Records show women having taken part in actual fighting in the Russian Civil War of 1917-1921, the Chinese Civil War of 1922-1950, the Spanish Civil War of 1936-1939 and the Greek Civil War of 1944-1949.

Frontline Duty

On a regular basis, women saw frontline duty in the Soviet Army in 1941-1945, the Yugoslav Army in 1944-1945, and the Chinese and North Korean Armies during the Korean War of 1950-1953. Women's service was strictly voluntary in the above instances, and conscription of women was introduced as a temporary emergency measure, because of the grave shortage of manpower, only in Russia in 1942-1948 and in Britain in 1940-1943.

At present, the only army in the world which practises a general conscription of women on the same national-service basis as men is Israel's. But our army, like our country, is unique in more ways than one.

The origins of our female military service can be traced back to the early days of the Hagana, Irgun Zvai Leumi, and Stern Group. No distinction whatsoever was made between men and women and they were exposed to exactly the same dangers as their male comrades-in-arms. When the Palmach, the semi-regular shock troops of the Hagana, was organized during the Second World War, women were accepted in it as a matter of course if they could only pass the grade physically.

At the beginning of the War of Independence, fighting was largely voluntary and irregular and women fought together with men in the defence of their villages and settlements, in convoys and sabotage operations, in raids and expeditions. It was then that Israel commanders came to the conclusion that combat service for girls was more of a liability than an asset to Israel's fledgling army.

This conclusion was not motivated by any prejudice or discrimination but by the cold facts of combat psychology. To Arabs, a woman is a lower form of animal life, and to be bested by a woman in combat is much worse than death. Contrary to general belief, the Arabs are not cowards. They lack initiative, esprit de corps, élan and what is known as combat vigour, they dislike fighting with bayonets and their leadership is extremely poor — but they are not cowards. If their personal, as distinct from national or local, honour is at stake, they are ready and willing to die rather than stain it. Defeat at the hands of women means severe loss of prestige to the Arabs, and Israel commanders soon found out that:

- the Arabs resisted less if they were attacked by an all-male unit, but fought like desperate lions if the attacking Jewish unit was mixed.
- The Arabs surrendered to all-male units, never to mixed units, preferring death to the eternal shame of surrendering to women.
- The Arabs never attacked in the same place twice after having been repulsed with heavy losses by Jewish defenders, but they returned and attacked again and again if they noticed girls among the defenders.

Keeping Them Away

Keeping women away from combat was not always possible, especially in the garrisons of besieged villages and border settlements, but the regular army formations and services tried to employ women in administrative and auxiliary duties only. The trend to keep them away from combat was still gathering momentum, but did not come into its full power till 1949, when women's service was officially regulated by a Knesset law and the General Staff ruled that women would be kept away from all combat formations, field units and detachments and employed only on the brigade, corps, district command and main headquarters levels as well as in all auxiliary and supply services of the rear.

This period was the lowest ebb of female service in the Israel Army. Things changed when General Dayan took over as Chief of General Staff towards the end of 1953. He was a firm believer in female military service, and one of his first orders returned girls to combat and field units down to the battalion and squadron level. New General Staff Orders stipulated that girls should serve with all combat units, but that the minimum number of girls with any unit should be eight. They must have separate quarters, out of bounds and off limits to all male personnel, except with the sergeant's permission, as well as completely separate facilities.

Women's Officers Training Courses were officially attached to and made an integral part of the Israel Army's Officers School, and female officers received the same "commander's pin" (a sword with an olive branch), as the male graduates.

Combat duty for women was permitted and even made compulsory in all units of the Nahal, in all kibbutzim and border settlements and in all villages whose garrisons consist of male-female reserve soldiers, mostly local inhabitants.

Actual Combat

In the Sinai campaign, girls saw actual combat with the paratroopers, armoured infantry and the reserve infantry brigade in its epic capture of the Red Sea Straits. The girls in combat were, without exception, radio operators and medics or nurses. All other girls, like secretaries, clerks and the like, were left in the rear, in spite of their vehement protests.

Girls also flew transport and liaison aircraft with the Air Force. Female nurses and medics crossed the desert and the mountains and did wonders to save the lives of wounded soldiers under enemy fire, but especially singled out for mention for bravery in combat are four girls:

Yehudit Dagan and Elisheva Agammon, who jumped down with the paratroopers near the Sues Canal, Bella Barzilai, who rode a halftrack with the armoured infantry, and Ruth Ben-Avraham, who was the first woman to enter Sharm-el-Sheikh with the Brigade, are all 19-21 years old and all four are radio operators.

Yehudit and Elisheva have also earned the distinction of being the first female paratroopers in the world to carry out combat jumps behind enemy lines. Female agents were frequently parachuted during the Second World War, but this was the first time in history that regular girl soldiers had made a combat jump with regular paratroops. In fact, Israel is the only country in the world which maintains female paratroopers in its parachute forces.

It would be a mistake, however, to assume that it was easy for girls to "muscle in" to such an elite formation as the paratroops, and that it was easy for them to earn the cherished parachute forces' wings.

The paratroopers welcomed female soldiers as parachute folders, clerks, secretaries, telephone exchange operators, map correctors, nurses, etc., but they drew the line when it came to jumping and they expected the girls to toe it.

They Hit the Silk

The girls protested in no uncertain terms, and the General Staff answered that medical authorities believe the effects of parachute jumping to be harmful to women. When the women persisted, the General Staff gave in. There are now scores of real front-line girl paratroopers, including sergeants and officers graduated from the even tougher Parachute Commando School.

However, much as we dislike saying it, the record shows that the medical authorities were right after all, and girls who have "hit the silk" have had some trouble medically.

Despite all the difficulties you can't keep *sabra* girls away from the front line.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

DAUGHTER says why don't we sometimes take a walk in the afternoon, the whole family together like other families do. I point out that she is seldom available in the afternoon as whenever I ask her if she would like to come with me she always is going either to ballet or orchestra or a nature study class or to see friends or to a birthday party or the cinema or some other place. She says well that's different and her friend's family all went. On a walk and so must we. Son, when consulted, says alright but he will go on his bike. She is at once very upset and says he can either walk or not come and why does he only want to come with her when she doesn't want him and then when she specially asks him only wants to spoil everything by rushing backwards and forwards on his bicycle and no girl was ever so unfortunate in her relatives. Son says that anyway his bike has a puncture and he only said it to see what she would say.

• • •

HEAD of the House says he'll go for a walk if I will walk at a normal pace and not set off as if I were competing for a medal. I tell him that it is far more tiring to stroll aimlessly along than to maintain a brisk pace that gets you to your objective in the shortest possible time, but he says that if he has to get there in a hurry he'd rather take the car and that if we had been intended to walk at more than three miles an hour we would have been provided with more legs so that to try and do so is flying in the face of nature.

• • •

AS we set out we notice that the *khamsin* is blowing harder than ever but there is no sun. Tell the children they had better take their raincoats and take mine too. A neighbour seeing us go says that the English are very sporting and that personally in weather like this he would not go out except in dire necessity, preferring to hang up a wet sheet and spend the day lying on his bed. Head of the House says personally he thinks he's right.

• • •

AFTER about ten minutes I take the children's raincoats to prevent them being trailed on the ground. In ten more minutes they take off their shirts and I carry those too. Head of the House tells me the life history of a very interesting piece of machinery he is at present engaged with. I give him half my attention and divert the other half to preventing the children from leaping from rock to rock in a very dangerous manner. Head of the House calls his son and gives him a lecture about how easy it is to break a leg or even a neck by not putting one's feet down properly. Son turns on him that intrepid gaze of concentration which is sure sign that he isn't listening and then goes back to his former occupation. The children take off their shoes and socks and give them to me. Son falls off a rock into the sea as I knew he would and Nimrod barks hysterically till he comes out. Daughter tells me the names of all the birds and plants that we see, but in Hebrew so that I can't argue about it. Mostly don't know their names in English either, as Manchester was sparsely provided with sub-tropical flora and fauna when I was of an age to learn their names.

•

AS we come to the road daughter says she is very tired and she has lots of homework to do so will I please write a letter to her teacher explaining that she couldn't do her homework as she was forced to go for a walk with her family.

Something New

AMONG all the hints on economy and savings it is good to note the advent of a new product. For years there has not been a satisfactory scouring powder on the market, one that is effective and pleasant in use, as well as attractively packed.

Following their lead in inventing Niki, Neca Ltd., is going further in its research, has brought out something new. Belonging to the same family—it is named Nik—it is a scouring powder with built-in bleach and detergent.

The makers declare that a box of "Nik," produced by the newest chemical formulas, is the equivalent of a bottle of detergent, a box of ordinary sand and a bottle of bleach. It is also designed to discourage kitchen insects. Just as Niki produced a revolution in the detergent field Nik is expected to follow suit on the scouring front.

The energetic distributors of Niki, Aka Ltd., will also handle "Nik."

HUDA OF TAIYIBA

By Aharon Even-Chen

A fresh-looking, dark-eyed and short-haired Moslem girl was the centre of attention at the summer courses for Arab teachers that were held at Acre, Nazareth and Netanya. Speaking in fluent Hebrew, she lectured on the problems of modern education, commanding attention and respect for her delivery and her proficiency. The lecture over, she would go back inside the walls of her father's house at Taiyiba in the Little Triangle.

Huda Nashef is the first and so far the only Arab girl to study at the Hebrew University, where she is now in her third year, majoring in education and sociology. When I met Huda's father, Mr. Mahmoud Nashef, who heads Taiyiba's Local Council and told him that I would like to have a talk with his daughter, I half expected that he would signify some opposition. Mr. Nashef, however, who was dressed in a business suit, only smiled benevolently. "Go right ahead," he said. "Why don't you write straight to Huda and ask for an interview?"

Fortified Compound

And so it was that one day last week I stood before the gate of an imposing court in the centre of Taiyiba. The house, built 100 years ago by Mr. Nashef's grandfather, resembled a fortified compound, put up as it was to withstand the onslaught of armed robbers and bandit raids. It was only in the last generation that a few windows were opened in its monumental walls, one metre thick and five or six metres tall. A few minutes later, however, I sat in the patio, at a table where refreshments had been set under the shade of a palm with dates.

"We are nine children in our family," said Huda — "seven girls and two boys." A smile of satisfaction flitted across the face of her father, who sat beside us, together with Huda's 24-year-old brother Nazar, who is also a third-year student at the University.

Telling me about her life and her studies, Huda grew enthusiastic when she spoke about her belief that only thorough knowledge and integration in the new life around them could Moslem women

look forward to a bright future. She said that they were tired of being shut in, and that before long there would be an awakening among them, with the Moslem woman assuming her place in all the walks of life and society.

It was difficult to believe that the 22-year-old girl who sat before me and spoke so warmly, freely and convincingly did not know a word of Hebrew in 1951, and that only five years ago she lived across the border in Tulkarm, without any idea of what life in Israel was like.

The Nashef family has long been one of the district's most wealthy and influential families. Under the Mandate they resided mainly in Tulkarm, and to this day, in their ways, they remain essentially an urban family. Huda went to primary school in her home town, and at the age of 12 she was sent to school in Damascus where she was when the War of Liberation broke out in this country.

When it was over, the family found itself stranded on both sides of the lines, with Huda's mother, brothers and sisters in Tulkarm and her father in Taiyiba. It took three years before the family could get across the border under the Reunion of Families scheme.

"Those were very difficult years for us," recalls Huda. "It was wonderful to be reunited with father."

After some time at Haifa's Convent of Nazareth, she registered at the University. Asked whether the idea was hers or her father's, she replied that both had been for it. "I didn't go to Jerusalem to learn a profession," she added. "I went to get an education. But when I finish my studies, I'll get a job, of course."

She enjoys her studies very much, although at first she had a good deal of difficulty, especially with the language. "I used to sit through lectures without understanding a word," she admits. By the end of her first year, she understood half of what was going on. "Professors and students alike helped me a lot," she says.

"How do you get on as far as social life is concerned?" I asked. "Whenever somebody asks me that question," she replied brightly, "they actually mean to ask how Arab and Jewish students get on together. Well, the social life is very pleasant. I don't feel any barrier between us."

And what about the villagers' opinion of a Moslem girl's studying in an academic institution? She is quite positive about that. There are many other girls who would like to go on to the University," she says. If there is any obstacle in their way, it is only that they lack the means. When I went to Jerusalem," she adds with a note of disappointment in her voice, "I thought a lot of others would follow me..."

Taiyiba alone now has 17 students at the Hebrew University. Ten of them are relatives of Huda's.

She is not yet sure about her future plans. "I should like, of course, to go on studying a lot longer, but there are all my brothers and sisters after me, and I have to make room for them too..."

Hand Care Again

COLD weather is sure to be with us any day now and with it rough and red hands will appear again. It is strange how many women utterly neglect their hands, though they take care of their hair, face and clothes.

No other part of the body is so exposed and has to perform so many tasks. It is small wonder that without the right care one's hands get red and withered-looking.

In winter, soak your hands in lukewarm water and use mild soap to wash thoroughly. If the skin is not yet rough or open, a hand brush may be used. After drying thoroughly, a hand cream or lotion is a must. A good rub with a lemon or tomato smoothes and bleaches the skin. Use pumice-stone on callouses. Dampen the stone and with rotary movements work gently over the callouses.

Once or twice a week give your hands a special oil bath. Heat a small bowl of olive or salad oil and squeeze into it the juice of a lemon. Soak your hands in this solution for five minutes. Massage your hands by holding them up and stroking downwards from the fingertips to your elbows, just as if you were trying on new gloves.

Exercises can make taut and heavy hands supple and relaxed. Shake hands loosely from your wrist, rotate them, play an imaginary piano.

Protect your hands with a barrier cream in advance before starting on a dirty job.

Wear gloves in cold and wet weather.

According to the latest medical researches, eating a gelatine dessert mixed with fruit juice or milk daily for a few weeks helps nails that peel, break or split.

LIESEL BISINGER

Domestic Letter Box

REGISTERED LETTERS

I WONDER why a simpler system has not been found for speeding up the handling of registered letters at the Post Office.

At present the clerks receive the letter stick a number on it; then copy the number and address; then mark the slip of paper with the date; then tear off the slip, etc. If half of a specially numbered slip were stuck on the letter and the other half given to the sender, it would save the queuers thousands of hours and the post office the salaries of many clerks.

B. ROMANO

Tel Aviv, November 18.

Post Office Replies

WE should like to thank your correspondent for his suggestion. It is true that in certain countries systems similar to that proposed by Mr. Romano are in use but we do not think that we have yet reached the possibility of introducing a new system here at the present moment.

PRESS OFFICER
Ministry of Posts

Jerusalem, December 11.

FILM CLUB

I WISH to support the contention of Mr. Van Leer that the relevant regulations should be amended so as to facilitate the activity of bodies like the Israel Film Club League, which provide wholesome educational influence on a non-profit basis.

In all Western countries the authorities exempt such bodies from taxation and restrictions imposed on the purveyors of entertainment which is considered a legitimate object of control and revenue. In America the authorities actually assist public-minded citizens who organize such activities, financially and otherwise.

As long as the Government and Municipal officials are bound by one set of regulations they can make no distinction between educational and entertaining activity.

ELIAS M. EPSTEIN
Director, ZOA House

Tel Aviv, November 29.

The Right Proportion

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Quick Cooking Pressure Cooker

By Molly Bar-David

YES, when I read of electronic cookers that bake or cook in seconds — in fact so fast that the food doesn't even get hot — I come to the conclusion that my pressure cooker is as old-fashioned as the wood-burning range with which I was brought up. Still, since I can buy a pressure cooker whenever I want one and as the electronic one is still only a showpiece, I'll stick to baking whole potatoes in 18 minutes instead of the competitive four minutes in the newest way, for the time being, though I am awed by the idea of baking a cake electronically in three minutes or roasting a chicken in ten.

But it's not time which is the worry today; I love my pressure cooker because I can save hours of electricity a day on my stove. Here are some of my favourite pressure cooker recipes that are fast to cook and fine to eat for a whole meal. If you watch the clock carefully, and do not overcook, you'll find that the taste of pressure-cooked dishes is far superior than cooking by any other method, the reason being of course that none of the minerals are washed out in the water, and you get the vegetable (or whatever you cook) in its full flavour and aroma, and even brighter in colour.

Dish	Cooking Time Under Pressure
Gefilte fish	10 mins.
Lentil soup	20 mins.
Fricassee of Chicken	20 mins.
Harvard Beets	6 mins.
Cauliflower au gratin	6 mins.
Dixie Plumb Pudding	30 mins.

Gefilte Fish

Ordinarily *gefilte fish* has to cook for two hours or more. The taste improves with long, slow cooking. But you'll need only ten minutes of pressure cooking once the desired pressure of ten pounds is reached (a few minutes only are required).

1½ kilo fish, any kind, or several kinds mixed, Salt to taste, 2 large onions, 1 raw potato, 2 eggs, Pepper to taste (make it quite spicy), 1 large carrot, celery root or stalk, 3 slices dry white bread, Parsley, Cold water.

Put everything except the eggs and water through the meat chopper. Add eggs and mix well. Form into balls. Place some parsley and carrot in the bottom of the pressure cooker and cover with perforated disk. Arrange fish balls on the disk and add 1 cup of cold water (or just enough to come up to the first layer of fish balls). Close pot and adjust for ten pounds pressure (second marker if you have the kind on which the steam first has to come out for a moment before placing the pressuriner). Cook for 10 minutes after jiggling starts and is reduced as directed in your pressure cooker instruction booklet. Remove pressure by running cold water over the pot. Remove fish and cool before refrigerating.

Lentil Soup

2 cups lentils, 2 litres water, 1 chopped onion, 1 celery root, cut, 2 diced carrots, 1 tsp. salt, 2 tbsps. flour, Croutons, 2 tbsps. fat, 4 frankfurters or sausage, cut.

Wash lentils. Place all ingredients into pressure cooker. Cover and set control at 15 pounds and cook for 20 minutes after control jiggles. Reduce the pressure by removing from the fire for five minutes, then run cold water from the tap over the pot. Mix the flour with a little cold water to make a smooth paste. Add to soup. Bring to a boil. Serve hot with croutons. If you put a slice of bread into the lentils all during the pressuring, you won't have to add the flour at the last as the soup will be the required thickness.

Fricassee of Chicken

1 chicken weighing 1½ kilos, 2 slices salty sausage, 3 tbsps. flour, Salt and pepper, 1 small onion, ½ bay leaf, 1 tbsp. parsley, 2 cups hot water.

Cut chicken into individual servings. Place sausage in pressure cooker and when hot add the chicken and seasoning and brown well. Add onion, bay leaf, parsley and water. Cover. Set control at 10 and cook for 20 minutes after control jiggles. Reduce pressure by removing from fire. Thicken gravy with ½ cup water and 2 tbsps. flour and bring to a boil.

Harvard Beets

6 large beets, peeled and sliced, ½ cup water, ½ cup sugar, 2 tbsps. flour, ½ cup water, ½ cup vinegar, ½ tsp. salt, 2 tbsps. margarine.

Wash, peel and slice the beets. Place in pressure cooker. Add ½ cup water, cover, set control at 15 and cook 15 minutes after control jiggles. Reduce pressure at once under cold water. Drain the beets. Mix together sugar, salt and flour. Add the vinegar and water (¼ cup). Cook until thick. Add margarine. Add the cooked beets and reheat and serve.

Cauliflower au Gratin

A fresh whole small cauliflower cooks in three minutes in the pressure cooker at 15 lbs. pressure. The pressure should be reduced instantly. Toss the cauliflower in fried bread crumbs and (if you are not having the dish with meat) sprinkle generously with grated cheese while still hot, or put under grill for a minute or two to melt the cheese.

Dixie Plumb Pudding

Steamed puddings, like this one, usually require about three to five hours to cook but in the pressure cooker you need only half an hour of steaming and half an hour of pressuring.

1 cup flour, 1 tsp. cinnamon, ½ tsp cloves, 1 tsp. soda, ½ tsp. salt, ½ cup biscuit or cake crumbs, ½ tsp. nutmeg, ½ cup finely ground suet, 1 cup raisins, ½ cup honey, ½ cup fruit juice, 1 beaten egg, ½ cup nuts.

Sift flour, spices, salt and soda together. Add crumbs, suet, raisins and nuts. Combine honey, fruit juice and egg with flour mixture. Beat until smooth. Fill greased mould ⅔ full, cover with waxed paper and fasten securely with rubber band or string. Place 4 cups water in pan with rack in place. Put mould on rack. Cover pan and turn on heat. When steam flows from vent tube, reduce heat to medium and allow steam to flow for 30 minutes. Then set control on vent tube at 5 pounds pressure and cook for 30 minutes after control jiggles. Cool instantly under faucet. This pudding keeps well — even improves with time — for weeks in the refrigerator. Use jam instead of honey if you like, and citron peel instead of raisins if you wish.

Income on food and other day-to-day items sold by the grocer. Upon receipt of the pay cheque, we immediately divide it into two parts, one to go into envelopes marked variously electricity, rent, water, laundry, municipal taxes, repairs, clothing, recreation, pocket money, etc., and the other is split into four inviolable (?) packets to cover daily living expenses on a week to week basis.

Your doctor will tell you that it doesn't pay to save on food, but with proper management of the sums put into the envelopes, and if you do not exceed your weekly allowance, you will find yourself at the end of the month with a modest surplus which can go for extras — the theatre, books, an especially attractive blouse, even a bank account — or be carried over to the next fiscal period to fatten the family's diet.

The trick is to figure out in advance how much kerosene you consume in a month, or how much your laundry and cleaning are likely to amount to. With children, the envelopes marked repairs and clothing are liable to pose problems when winter comes around, and bear watching from month to month. Irregularities, such as rent and taxes, are easily calculated on a yearly basis.

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Africans Speak Out

By FRANCES BOYD

DRUM. By Anthony Sampson. — Collins, London. 256 pp. 16s.

"Tribal music! Tribal history! Chiefs! We don't care about chiefs! Give us jazz and film stars, man! You can cut out this junk about kraals and folk-tales and Basutos in blankets — forget it! You're just trying to keep us backward, that's what!"

The African magazine "Drum" was started in South Africa in 1950 by an enterprising young man, Jim Bailey, the son of Sir Abe Bailey, the Johannesburg gold millionaire. It began as a sixpenny monthly, printed in English, and intended for consumption by that comparatively new and fascinating phenomenon, the African townee. Mr. Sampson compares him to the London cockney — brash, gay, and with a heartening capacity for seeing the funny side of a drab, hard and often brutal life.

Coloured Journalists

"Drum" began cautiously, with a good deal of "junk" of the "noble savage" type in it; but at least it interested its readers enough for them to criticize it in the outspoken terms quoted above. Anthony Sampson, an Oxford friend of Bailey's, went out to take over the editorship after the first four issues; and after hearing the views of staff and readers, he set out to give Africans what they wanted. This was certainly not the highest in journalism, for his potential public thrived mainly on the "Overseas Daily Mirror" and Peter Cheney thrillers. "Cheese-cake, crime, animals and babies" sold papers to the workers of the world, black or white.

At first subscriptions were cancelled, missionaries complained, and schools stopped their orders; but before long circulation began to rise sharply from its original figure of 20,000. "Drum's" pretty awful", a white liberal said, "But it's important because it's human." The reaction of the editorial staff — all of them African except Sampson — was more elemental. "Sixty thousand, and all done by darkies", shouted one of their best writers in triumph, adding, "But, gee, I wish I could find a darky rich enough to buy "Drum". Then I could sack you and Mr. Bailey."

That was "Drum's" first achievement — to create a tiny enclave within a colour-ridden country where, uniquely, only the men and the job mattered. Its second was in a wider field. Jazz, girls and crime stories reaped their reward of African interest but not of African confidence. "It's just a white's propaganda sheet. Why else would any white man run a paper for Africans?" So Sampson and his staff set out to show that "Drum" was for its readers in serious matters too. It was a brave, though not a difficult, thing to do, for there was no lack of scandals to attack.

In Darkest Africa

The magazine's writers infiltrated themselves into jobs in the "forced labour" farming districts of the Eastern Transvaal; the sugar farms of Natal, where workers are enslaved by debt to their employers, and Indian children earn 6d. for an eight-hour day; the Cape vineyards, where coloured workers are paid partly in tots of wine and live in a haze of semi-drunkenness. They even got into prisons for short sentences. They often got beaten up in the process, and their first-hand reports in the magazine were not pretty; but they finally established "Drum's" reputation, and in some cases forced the government to take at least half-hearted action against abuses.

Mr. Sampson stayed three years with "Drum" before returning to England. Putting his book down after gulping it at one sitting, the reader aches to know how the magazine fared after he left — from another pen, if needs must, though nothing could quite match up to his capacity for recording African dialogue and the South African scene in a racy, humane, penetrating and ultra-readable style.

For enjoyment plus interest, at least one reader has never met any writer quite like him.

THEIR LAST WILL

By PINHAS PELI

SEFER HAMA'ALOT (A Book of Degrees). Edited by Eliezer Steinman.—Chachik, Tel Aviv. 384 pp.

When could a person be more honest and sincere with himself than when writing his last will? When this document is read, he is no longer present, so why should he hesitate to tell the whole truth as he sees it?

A collection of last wills and testaments of different people would indeed be a candid expression of the feelings and beliefs of these people. However, the collection under review, which was compiled by E. Steinman, is more than this. In Judaism, the last will was a sanctified institution. On the solemn occasion of writing his last will, a Jew felt obliged to clarify in it more than just his personal affairs. He felt bound to convey on this occasion a part of the heritage which had been handed down to him by previous generations.

Concerning Abraham, the first Jew, it is said in the Bible: "For I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment" (Genesis 18, 19). Moses departs from his people with a solemn speech; King David before his death calls for his son Solomon, telling him: "I go the way of all the earth; be thou strong therefore and show thyself a man; and keep the charge of the Lord thy God to walk in his ways, to keep his statutes... that thou mayest prosper in all that thou doest..." (Kings 1, 2).

The Apocrypha contain a special series of books entitled "The Last Wills and Testaments," of the twelve tribes of Israel. In the apocryphal Books of the Maccabees 1-2, we find some departing speeches of martyrs, unmatched to this day for their boldness and courage.

The general spirit of the Jewish will is to instill moral teaching which the writer of the will has deducted from his personal experience. Most fascinating in this respect are the wills preserved from the Middle Ages. They show the radiant light of ethics and human values which Jewish life preserved in the darkness of oppression and intolerance.

"From Tanach to Palmach"

The lives of saints and scholars, philosophers and physicians, rabbis and notable matriarchs are mirrored here through their wills. While a similar collection published some years ago by the U.S. Jewish Publication Society includes only wills that were written with a view to being read by many people, or even printed, Steinman's collection includes private and intimate accounts of many different kinds of people "from the Tanach to the Palmach."

Even in our own generation, some of the personal testaments will supply valuable material for future historians. They will find the spirit of our days reflected in the last letters written by parachutist Enzo Sereni to his friends in Givat Brenner, or in the last will of Chief Rabbi Uziel, who, a few hours before his death issued an impassioned call for unity between the communities of the East and West. And there is perhaps no document more typical of the feelings of our young soldiers when giving their lives for Israel than the five lines scrawled on a slip of paper, on January 12, 1948, by Noam Grossman, who was killed at the age of 21, a day after he had written his "last will and testament:"

1. Bury me in Nahlat Yitzhak, near Tel Aviv.
2. Nothing should be written about me in the newspapers.
3. My salary, as well as the compensation due my family, should be used to form a fund for the purchase of arms for the Irgun (Haganah).
4. My belongings should be returned to my family.
5. Don't eulogize me. I did what I had to.

One of two stained glass windows, depicting the twelve tribes, designed and executed by Claire Seliard for the great synagogue in Ramat Gan.

To the Builders

By DAVID SHIMONI

.. ..

I do remember all the weight and loftiness of the mission
Which Providence has thrust upon you, sons and brothers;
You are to weld together the eternal bridge broken
asunder — half of its foundations in the past,
The other half in the mists of the future, but the wrenched
arches
Suspended limply over the tide, the surging tide of the
present
That storms and ravenously seeks to swallow them,
overthrowing the very foundations.
You are to weld together — with elemental effort — the
eternal bridge ripped apart,
And extricate with superhuman toil, and set moving along
the broad highway
The Chariot of Redemption trapped in the wreckage...

Translation by Simon Halkin in his book "Modern Hebrew Literature"

FASHIONS IN DETECTION

By PHILIP GILLON

"Mr. Holmes, they were the footsteps of a gigantic hound!" These momentous words certainly left their print upon the sands of Time. Between the omniscient Sherlock laying the ghostly canine and Mike Shayne shooting it out with the current hoodlums, millions of addicts have devoured thousands of tales devoted to "mystery, murder and mayhem."

Despite its vast popularity, nevertheless, crime occupies an anomalous position in the world of letters. On the one hand, it is not a literary offence to admit that one reads detective stories: confession proves that the confessor is rather dashing and debonair, a *chevaroose* who has not lost the common touch. Chaim Weizmann, Woodrow Wilson, and Clement Attlee, Yeats and Eliot, Somerset Maugham, Gide, and, I think, an Archbishop of Canterbury, all proclaimed themselves proud admirers of literary murder.

On the other hand a sour note was struck by Edmund Wilson, who decided that the reading of detective stories, (with the exception of the Sherlock Holmes tales) was a self-indulgent vice, mental opium, "a waste of valuable time which could be better spent on more uplifting study."

A Waste of Time?

It is difficult to understand why the detective story has this equivocal status. Like most imaginative writing, it deals with breaches of the Ten Commandments, generally with the ban against killing. Not every such tale can be compared to "Crime and Punishment" despite the similarity of theme — not every treatment of the commandment against adultery is equal to "Anna Karenina." Why then is the mystery story praised or condemned in bulk? Why cannot each murder be judged on its own demerits?

It seems unfair and incorrect to damn all crime fiction indiscriminately, as Edmund Wilson does: this is like condemning a nation or a group. Obviously he is correct when he says that it is "wasteful of time" to read such books, in the sense that one does not finish them with a high moral message or a new spiritual code. This is true of almost all fiction and a great deal of non-fiction. Books need not always be improving and stimulating, books also serve if they only entertain.

The detective story is generally considered to begin with the feats of Edgar Allan Poe's Monsieur Dupin. Unlike his successors, poor Poe naturally did not do very well financially out of these tales—he never did well for himself out of anything—but he wrote with skill and suspense. The stories are still interesting and exciting. He set a formula for one type of detective story, still used by some writers today—the brilliant amateur, Dupin; the note-taking friend; the blundering Prefect of Police, G---.

In this tradition Holmes had Watson and Lestrade; Poirot has Hastings and Japp; Philo Vance, Perry Mason, Lord Peter Wimsey, Ellery Queen—they all have their "straight men" in the act to feed them appropriate lines. Enemies of mystery fiction claim that the repetition of this pattern makes the books automatically dull. This is not correct. If the method is well used, just as in the analogous tradition of the two-man act of comedians, the stories are successful. It would be absurd to condemn Hope and Crosby just because they work in a framework hallowed by use.

No Rules for Private Eyes

Wilkie Collins produced two thrillers, "The Woman in White" and "The Moonstone;" Dickens wrote half a detective story before his death, the tantalizing "Edwin Drood." This raises the dread question of definition — what is a detective story? There are purists who would confine the expression to the problem tale. These high priests of the cult of mystery lay down several rigid rules: there should be a problem posed, with all facts revealed to the reader, a fair *dénouement* — in other words, a glorified crossword puzzle.

This rigid definition might pass Poe, but it excludes Collins and Dickens. It would keep out of the Holy of Holies both the thriller and the gripper — a palpable absurdity. One cannot imagine Marlowe agreeing to eat in the kitchen of the detectives' Valhalla, merely because his creator Raymond Chandler did not follow the rules laid down by Ellery Queen or Dorothy Sayers. The modern "private eye" does not worry about rules; he plays it rough, to win and for keeps. If that aforesaid Valhalla included a bottle of Bourbon and a dame with curves bursting her dress at the seams, Lord Peter and M. Poirot might find themselves in the cellar.

Chesterton's Father Brown was also outside the anaemic rules of the *poseurs* who tried to turn the detective story into a poser. Father Brown was irritating, brilliant and fascinating, a member of the club of queer trades, telling his tales of the long bow — as stimulating a fictional character as Chesterton ever created. The plots of the stories were most ingenious, although Father Brown, using divine aid, did not play fair with us —did it matter?

The Golden Age

Then came the golden age of the playfair problem-setters, Agatha Christie, Margery Allingham, S.S. Van Dine, Ngaio Marsh, Dorothy Sayers. One wonders incidentally why so many women writers laid such emphasis on the logic rather than the logistics of crime. They made action and character subordinate to the technique of the actual crime — generally the victim was killed in a locked, barred, inaccessible room, with suspicion falling in turn on members of a closed group, and on them only. To keep going for over 300 pages, they wrote learnedly, portentiously and heavily; they loaded their poor detectives with philosophy.

A curious by-product of these rigid requirements of the problem school was a certain snobbery. To obtain closed groups answering the conditions it was generally necessary to go to a week-end house-party: only the rich and the titled had sufficient leisure for the perfect crime.

It is interesting to compare these detective stories with social problem novels of the same era. There is a clear family resemblance, the same discursive dullness. The mystery tale was still clinging to the serious literature of its period. There were also the mutations. As a by-product of the problem crime novel there were the detective stories of wit and cynicism, which shone like jewels among paste, just as "South Wind" and the early Huxleyan novels shone among the earnest social novels of their time. In these peerless books murder was hardly a crime; poison was administered, largely in jest, from an excess of civilization. The best of these detective stories were E. C. Bentley's "Trent's Last Case" and the Berkeley-Iles classics. John Dickson Carr flirted successfully but insufficiently with wit; he remained too much pent in his sealed rooms.

Naturalism Takes Over

The move towards earnestness also brought about a reaction against the tradition of the brilliant private detective showing up the cops. Simenon achieved such wide renown with Inspector Maigret that he never stopped writing. Freeman Wills Croft created Inspector French. They proved the tedium of police work by being tedious. On the other side of the fence, Erle Stanley Gardiner wrote some brilliant books which hinged on realistic court scenes. Unfortunately he became his own worst imitator.

Literature was rocked by naturalism and vaguely misunderstood psycho-analysis. Hemingway and others adored death in the accents of the gutter; they drove elegance underground. Dashiell Hammett, ex-Pinkerton man, sneered at the house-parties of the wealthy: he found his crime in brothels and gambling-dens. He was followed into the joints and the money by James Hadley Chase, Mickey Spillane and Raymond Chandler. A detective no longer needed a college education, with complete knowledge of Buddhism, art, music and all other arts and sciences: he had to be fast with his fists, his gun, his drinks and his dames. As always, literary fiction was keeping up with the general literary fashion.

It seems then that there is no specific literary immorality in the detective story as an imaginative medium. These books, like all books, have to be judged in terms of purpose and performance. There is no more inherent vice in your detective story than there is in one of those amoral dames who constitute an occupational hazard in the life of the modern shamus. We wish our favourite private eye plenty of bourbon, broads and battles in his struggle to spread the light of justice.

A PHAIDON BIBLE GALLERY

THE BIBLE IN ART. Miniatures, Paintings, Drawings and Sculptures inspired by the Old Testament. Introduction by Marcel Brion. Notes on the Plates by Heidi Heimann. — The Phaidon Press, London. 289 pp., 42s.

Moses slaying the Egyptian when he saw him "smiting a Hebrew, one of his brethren" (Exodus 2,11)

Ivory relief from a 4th century casket in the Museo Civico, Brescia. (From "The Bible in Art.")

Both in contents and presentation, this latest product of the Phaidon Press is incomparably superior to "The Book of Books in Art," recently published in New York and reviewed in these columns. No higher praise can be given to this new volume than that it is worthy of its great subject in every respect.

Starting from catacomb wall paintings, it conducts us through the Byzantine and early mediaeval periods to the Italian Renaissance and the great masters of Germany, France, Spain and the Netherlands, with characteristic and frequently unknown examples of each epoch, including an ample selection from Ghiberti's Gates and Rembrandt's familiar paintings and etchings.

The choice of the many superb reproductions, about 250 in number and partly in full colour, from so rich and variegated a material cannot have been easy and deserves every praise. It is perhaps surprising that none of the plates shows at least one of the third century frescoes of the Dura Europos synagogue (the fine Samuel, for instance) though they are mentioned in the introduction, or one of Hans Burgkmair's woodcuts of Biblical figures, which clearly reflect Duerer's influence. However, the need for limitation is so obvious that even one or two "misses" cannot detract from the truly overwhelming impression this magnificent volume conveys of the inspiration artists of all ages found in the Book of Books.

Marcel Brion's learned introduction rightly points out that Israel rejected the image in favour of the word, but several of his statements, such as that "the Book was not written down until very late in their history" will not be generally accepted. On the other hand, his insight into the difference between Greek and Christian aspects of mythology, or his observations on the human figure as the focal point of European art are profound and convincing.

Of Dr. H. Heimann's notes on the plates it can be said that, despite their conciseness, they almost amount to a history of art as reflected in a single thematic set.

B.M.

FLEMISH MASTERS

EARLY NETHERLANDISH PAINTINGS, FROM VAN EYCK TO BREUGEL. By Max I. Friedlaender (F. Grossmann ed.). — Phaidon Press, London, 435 pp. (305 plates, 12 in colour). 42s.

Max Friedlaender, doyen of Netherlandish art historiography, will soon be 90. Phaidon publishers were well advised therefore when they decided to present this classic of European art history to the English-reading public. In the original German, the work was first published in 1916, then in an enlarged edition in 1921. In 1924, Friedlaender began the publication of "Altniederlaendische Kunst," a summing-up of his life work, the 14th and last volume of which appeared in 1937.

The present work surveys the great period from 1400 to 1570 which, during the whole of the 19th century, was overshadowed by the art of the Italian Renaissance. Unlike later scholars, Friedlaender never engaged in general reflections on culture and philosophy, but remained faithful to his method of giving a precise description of the oeuvre of each master. The working tool he uses with unsurpassed mastery is the analysis of style; this implies a sovereign knowledge of the material, intuitive understanding of the artistic vision of the individual painter, and methodical thought.

His acquaintance with works scattered over museums and private collections is all the more astonishing as he acquired it at a time when many of the paintings were practically unknown, and when reproduction processes were still far from satisfactory. His dating, for instance, of mostly unsigned altar pictures of the early 16th century is generally accepted today.

Friedlaender has, of course, his sympathies and antipathies, and this reviewer — like many others of his generation — cannot share the negative attitude to the "Mannerists" of the 16th century, such as Marten van Heemskerk who is only mentioned in the chapter on Scorel.

It must be stressed that Friedlaender's exact method is by no means frigid, and the precision of his style is only the result of the uncompromising honesty of his research. It is the great merit of the present translation that it reproduces this style excellently.

The editor has not changed the original text, but has added notes on the results of later researches, including Friedlaender's own, and the many changes in the ownership of paintings that have occurred since 1921. The many and beautifully executed reproductions supply the best material imaginable for friends and students of one of the greatest epochs in European art.

F. SCHIFF

CHESS

December 14, 1956

PROBLEM No. 1606
M. Lipton, England
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ka7; Rc5; Ba5, Bf5; Ktg6; Pe6. (6)
Kc8; Qe6; Re8, Rh8; Bd7; Pe7. (6)

White mates in two

PROBLEM No. 1607
E.H. Shaw, England
1st Pr. B.C.F., 1955/56

Ka7; Qb6; Be1; Kte5, Ktg4; Pd6, f5, g6. (8)
Kd4; Ra1, Rg7; Bg6; Kte1, Ktg3; Pa6, b3, c2, d7, e2, f3, e5. (13)

White mates in three

PICK OF THE 12th OLYMPIAD

In this game from the 5th round, the Hungarian Grandmaster displays supreme positional strategy.

Game No. 595

White: Szabo Black: Unzicker

1.d4 Ktf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 c5 4.d5 (If White refrains from this advance, Black attains a comfortable game after the exchange on d4 followed by d5) 4. — e:d5 5.c:d5 d6 (An interesting possibility is 5.—b5!? Tournament practice has shown that Black gains some counter-chances in this variation provided White's play is lacking utmost correctness.) 6.Ktc3 g6 7.Bg2 Bg7 8.Ktf3 0-0 9.0-0 a6 10.a4 Ktbd7 11.Ktd2! (heading for the important strategic point c4 from which the Kt. will exert strong pressure on Black's position) 11.—Re8 (less strong is the common 11.—Rb8, for after 12.Ktc4 Black cannot play 12.—Ktb6 because of 13.Kt:d6! Q:d6 14.Bf4, [illegible] the exchange) [illegible] (evading the exchange which is entirely to Black's favour) [illegible] (through [illegible] White has succeeded in achieving his aim: Sooner or later Black will have to play b7-b6, thereby depriving his Kt. of this square. The strategic problem set by White in the opening will thus be solved: Black's [illegible] side will be blocked and White will gain freedom of operation for a breakthrough in the centre.) 16.— b6 17.Kh2 Bb7 18.Qd3 Rbe8 19.Ktc4 Ba8 20.Bd2 Qb8 21.Qd1! (21.—b5 would be now followed by 22.a:b a:b 23.R:a8!) 21.—Rcd8 22.Bde1 (Now white can reshuffle his forces) 22.— b5 23.Ra3 Kth5 24.Kte3 Khf6 25.Kte2 Kth5 26.Bd2 Kthf6 27.Bc3 Kth7 28.Ra1 Kthf6 29.Qb3 Kth7 30.Rae1 Kthf6 31.Bg1 Kth7 32.e5! d:e5 33.f:e5 Kt:e5 34.Bd4 f6 35.B:e5! f:e5 36.Q:b6 Q:b6 37.Kt:b6 Ktf6! (gaining some counter-chances) 38.a5! Ktd7 39.Kt:d7 R:d7 40.Kta4 R:d5?! (It is hard to say whether this move is a result of Zeitnot or an admission that Black's position is already untenable though he has a temporary success. White, playing heedlessly in lightning speed, unjustifiedly refrains from winning the exchange) 41.Kt:c5? (Simpler would be 41.Kt:b6) Rd2—d8 42.Kt:a6 Re6 43.Ktc7 Re7 44.Re5 (Here the game was adjourned. As the home analysis has shown, Black's position after [illegible] is hopeless) 44.— [illegible] [illegible] Black resigns.

Notes by L. [illegible]

London Letter

DISCOVERY OF A POET

By Olivia Manning

Dylan Thomas' fame as a poet was probably greatest in the U.S. when he died. He was, of course, well known here but it is doubtful if anyone regarded him as more than a minor poet until the American world became sudden Dylan-crazy. His death before the age of 40 brought a great surge of interest in his work and his radio play, "Under Milk Wood," which was a great success on the B.B.C. Third Programme, was produced on the stage at the Edinburgh Festival. The production was brought to London where it is playing to crowded houses at the New Theatre.

"Under Milk Wood," a plotless, poetic vision of village life, would have been a certain failure had it not been for Dylan Thomas' new reputation. As it is it draws in all sorts of intellectuals and pseudo-intellectuals and most people enjoy themselves rather more than they had expected to do. It must have been a difficult piece to stage.

It starts at night in the Welsh village of Llareggub (you must read this backwards to see what it means) and we are shown the dreams of the sleeping people. The Onlooker, played well by Donald Houston, holds the whole thing together, taking us through the dreams of one character after another. Chief of these is the blind old man Captain Cat who, imagining he is at the bottom of the sea, meets with his dead friends and his beautiful dead mistress Rosie Probert.

The village wakes and life begins. Again the characters lead their life before us. Simple stories unfold — the love of the draper who writes letters to the dressmaker at the other end of the village; the postman who steams everything open and arrives at the door to tell you what is in your letter before you have read it yourself; the old clergyman who writes poetry and has lived all his life in Llareggub and thinks it beautiful; Lord Cut-Glass, the eccentric, surrounded by clocks; Polly Garter who can never say 'No' to any man and has a garden full of babies and washing; and all the others — the mean, the generous, the kind, the cruel, the stupid and the understanding. They move and speak, they grow and develop before our eyes; we know all their aspirations, hopes and dreams. Mid-day comes, then evening, then night again and the village returns to sleep.

The play depends for its effect on the beauty of its language and the simple wisdom of its statements. It is full of delightful things that are passing into our everyday speech. Polly Garter's "Life is a terrible thing, thank God" and Mrs. Organ Morgan's "Men are beasts on the quiet" are only two quotations of the many that could be picked out of this highly comic, sad and beautiful play.

Abnormal Desires

Compton Mackenzie's new novel, "Thin Ice," (Chatto & Windus, 13/6) has been declared by several critics to be his best. I think they are forgetting his many brilliant earlier novels when they say this, but it is certainly the work of a very experienced professional writer.

The subject, a man of intellect and political promise who gives way to abnormal desires and so is nearly destroyed, is tackled frankly and with compassion and understanding. We are left in no doubt from the beginning that the hero, Henry Fortescue, is a homosexual. At first he does his best to suppress his desires but when he is disappointed in the political office that is his due, he gives in completely and it is only a question of time until the law catches up with him. He is saved only by the fact that he is killed in an air-raid.

Mr. Mackenzie unfolds the situation slowly but without a superfluous word. The reader's interest is held until the tragic and inevitable end.

Lament for a Soldier

By ZALMAN SHAZAR

On November 11, when Aluf Mishne Assaph Simchoni, O.C. Southern Command, was laid to rest after his tragic death, Zalman Shazar wrote a poetic tribute in his memory. The first and last lines, in Shulamit Schwartz's translation from the Hebrew original, read:

Though heroes fall and hearts are wrung,
The victor's praises must be sung.
. .. .
To capture Gaza, it would seem,
For him was mission, goal and dream.
And when the goal was reached, his life
Had neither meaning left nor strife.

He saw his Emek home no more
After that victorious day.
A storm arose and on its wing
Carried him away.

Bohemia in New England

A CHARMED LIFE. By Mary McCarthy. — Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 335 pp., 15s.

In this new novel Miss McCarthy, who already has three former satirical, outspoken descriptions of certain sophisticated circles in America to her credit, gives a careful analysis of a New England village, an exurbia full of "artistic" people, none of whom are real artists. If the landscape and diction were not transatlantic, the story and the people might well be out of one of the latest English novels about Middleclass Bohemia, only more so.

The central piece is a social evening arranged for the purpose of reading Racine's "Berenice," where the relative merits of Racine, Corneille and Shakespeare are most intelligently discussed in 20 pages or so. In the startling next chapter Martha, the actress-writer who is the central figure, is seduced in most painful detail by her ex-husband Miles, whom she left seven years ago in her nightgown, running from him to her present husband. The sinister power this elderly reprobate has over her is made very plausible, as indeed are the characters of all the odd people in the book, most of whom keep interchanging wives and husbands.

The novel is brilliantly clever, less in the American tradition than the modern English. It might have been written by Mr. Angus Wilson. The ironic, unexpected and quite fortuitous ending, too, might have been his. The sad thing is that even though they are lifelike, these people leave at least this reader quite cold, and their sad fates and tragic dilemmas do not move her.

It is an amusing sidelight that life in a New England village offers much the same little irritants as in Israel—the electrician who prefers to go fishing instead of attending to his clients, the cleaning woman who tattles from house to house, and the like. It seems as if even in the home-of-all-gadgets house-keeping without help is something of a strain.

PAULA ARNOLD

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew...

Mahanayim (The Two Camps), ably edited by Menahem Hacohen for the Chief Rabbinate of Israel's Defence Army, continues its already well-established tradition with a special illustrated issue for Hanukka. The Sinai campaign is reflected in an interesting article by Chief Chaplain Goren on conquest and the sanctification of frontiers.

Moznaim (The Balance), monthly journal of the Hebrew Writers' Union, contains in its latest number (November/December) a wealth of contributions. Here, too, Sinai is the subject of several articles. J. Smoira writes on trends in modern Hebrew letters, J. Lichtenbaum on the three contemporary writers S. Yizhar, M. Shamir, and Y. Mossinson. Then there are notes on Dostoyevsky and recent translations from Hesiod and Lermontov. A melancholy note is introduced by M. Bassok's translation of Yiddish poems by the Soviet writers D. Hofstein, P. Markish and I. Feffer.

In Harefuah (Sept.-Dec.), the official journal of the Medical Association of Israel, its editor, Dr. M. Sherman, announces that "Acta Medica Orientalia" which, under Prof. A. Feigenbaum and Dr. E. Israel, succeeded the "Folia Orientalia" in 1942, is now owned by the Association. The latest issue (Vol. 15, No. 6-7) is devoted to the centenary of Sigmund Freud and contains important contributions (in English) by local and foreign experts.

The October issue of [illegible] Chronicles (stencilled) commemorates its late President, Dr. A. [illegible], who headed the [illegible]-year-old organization since [illegible].

Biologists will be interested in the November Bulletin of the Independent Biological Laboratories at Kfar Malal, with a report by I. Carmin on experiments with certain insects.

Though not in Hebrew, two foreign periodicals should be mentioned. Lantern, a Journal for Adult Education, published in Pretoria, devoted its September edition entirely to Israel. On 96 profusely illustrated pages, contributors from South Africa and Israel offer a wealth of information on historical and contemporary aspects of "The Land and People of the Bible." Written in English and Afrikaans, this special issue of Lantern is most attractively produced.

Hemerah is the name of a Spanish journal published in Bogota, Columbia. The latest issue to reach us contains topical articles on Israel, including a New Year message from Chief Rabbi Nissim, a survey of the Jewish community of Mexico, and many items of local interest.

B.M.

...and Foreign

All the literary young ladies of Europe face in print the problem of when and how — but not why — they should take their first lovers. Latest to let us into her amatory confidence is Francoise Mallet-Joris, whose book, The Red Room (Farrar, Strauss, IL.4.550), has much to commend it. It is brightly and subtly written, the heroine is attractive and the theme (see above) is not without interest.

An elder woman is the protagonist in Rose Franken's Intimate Story (Doubleday, IL5.153), and the setting is America, but the subject is not altogether unrelated. The book is longer. For anyone who wants to get away from love, there is a handsomely illustrated collection of William Faulkner's hunting stories Big Woods (Random IL5.125). Like Hemingway, Faulkner finds that man is noblest and most interesting when he is savaging the fauna. The beast, of course, is also invested with a certain nobility (a cleanliness —a bear who lives (or rather lived—or had a fictional life, shall we say?) in Mississippi, had a nobility of its own, but it is abundantly clear that the hunter is capable of a higher ecstasy, and therefore more worthy of life, than the destroyed]. After which over-bracketed sentence I claim that I qualify for the Faulknerian hunting party.

Donald Hamilton's Assignment: Murder (Dell, 325 pr.) is atrociously titled and appallingly blurbed. It is in fact a first-rate gripper, exciting and sustained, with good characterisation and a fair amount of intelligent thought. The dénouement leaves something to be desired, but that does not matter overmuch. William O'Farrell's Wetback (Dell, 325 pr.), on the other hand, should be left to perish in the Rio Grande, a dull, salacious and altogether unattractive book.

I have never seen or heard Joey Adams on television, so I cannot say how dull a comedian he is; he certainly made a mistake when he put his jokes down in print. Strictly For Laughs (Pocket, 325 pr.) is one of the saddest and gloomiest collections of strained humour it has ever been my misfortune to search for a smile, let alone a laugh. Perhaps Joey is better in the flesh—maybe his rich, warm personality heats these chestnuts. Another effort to make us appreciate our comedians is Steve Allen's The Funny Men (Simon & Schuster, IL.5.125). The result is very sad indeed. The book is not recommended.

PHILIP GILLON

Stamp of the Week

The rocketmen were there and the spaceship men were there, and they all sat and talked about the possibility of a trip to the moon and back at the Seventh International Astronautical Congress held recently in Rome — for which the Italian Post Office has issued this new stamp.

The president of the Congress, Frederick Durant, said: "Space flight is at the same stage of development now as conventional flight in the days of the Wright Brothers." General Gaetano Crocco, of Italy, said a spaceship carrying a crew of three would take a year to travel to Mars and Venus, take pictures with telephoto cameras and return to earth.

The chief German delegate, Professor Sanger, spoke confidently of atom-powered space ships "now in the realms of possibility which could approach the speed of light" — 186,284 miles a second. Such ships, he said, could reach the farthest planet.

One thing is sure. American and Russian scientists are working to launch within 18 months a number of 20-inch "flying footballs" which will travel round the earth at 18,000 miles an hour.

The new stamp pictures two of these. It is perforated 14, litho-printed and costs 6d. in London.

J.A.A.

Life and Letters

Obituary

Lady Petrie, widow of Sir Flinders Petrie, the famous Egyptologist and explorer of Southern Palestine, died recently in London. An archaeologist and author in her own right, she was of invaluable assistance to her husband whom she accompanied on his many expeditions in the countries of the Middle East. In Jerusalem, Hilda Flinders Petrie was a familiar and much respected figure, and The Palestine Post was privileged to publish some of her reminiscences ten years ago.

Waldemar Kaempffert, science editor of the "New York Times," died last week at the age of 79. His weekly science surveys won him international fame. His published work includes a "History of Astronomy," "New Art of Flying," and "Explorations in Science." In 1954 he was awarded the coveted Kalinga Prize.

New Hindi Vocabulary

Equivalents in Hindi and other Indian languages for over 60,000 scientific and technical terms have been drawn up by the Hindi Division of the Indian Ministry of Education, which is in process of establishing a comprehensive vocabulary for the arts and sciences. It is expected that the major part of this task will be completed by the end of 1958. In another field, two experts are compiling a standard list of technical and architectural terms, based on ancient texts and inscriptions, and on words used by living architects and craftsmen.

Ban on Pygmalion

Considerable indignation has been caused in England by a decision of the Public Trustee and the Society of Authors — Bernard Shaw's literary executors — to forbid performances of "Pygmalion" for a prolonged period in order to give a clear run to an American musical called "My Fair Lady," an adaptation of Shaw's play. Graham Greene has thereupon resigned from the Society and many others, including Stephen Spender and St. John Ervine, have voiced their protest against this form of literary "traffic control."

Literary Editor's Farewell

Flee fro the prees, and dwelle
with sothfastnesse...
Forth, pilgrim, forth! Forth,
beste out of thy stal!
Know thy contree, look up,
thank God of al.

GEOFFREY CHAUCER
(Balade de bon conseyl)

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